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NORTHWEST MAGAZINE

ILLUSTRATED



Canadian Northwest Number.

- Winnipeg, Capital of Manitoba, Illustrated in 1900.
- A Canadian Paradise.
- The Experimental Farms of Canada.
- Manitoba's Game.
- The Dairy Industry in Manitoba.
- Farming in Manitoba.

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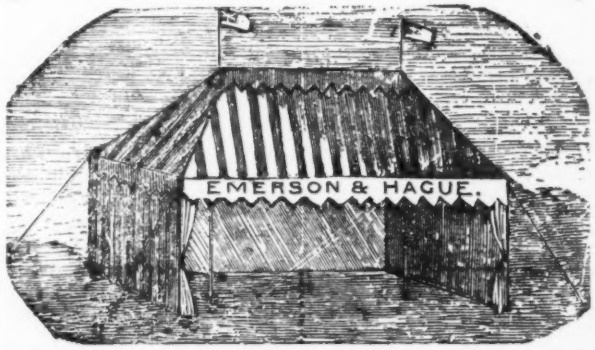
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THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

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VOL. XVIII.—NO. 6. CANADIAN NUMBER. 20 CENTS PER COPY. $2.00 PER YEAR.

A CANADIAN PARADISE.

In the heart of the Rocky Mountains is a Government Reservation which includes within its limits the valley of the Bow, Spray, and Cascade rivers, the Vermillion and Devils Lake, and noble mountain ranges. To the person who has never visited this region, these names suggest the monotonous details of a guide-book—the wearying perusal of a railway guide, but to one who has seen the country, each place represents a scene of beauty, and suggests memories of a time one would fain have repeated.

This Canadian park is only twenty-six miles long and ten miles wide, but what a revelation of beauty there is within its limits! There is no more fascinating resort upon the continent; none more sublime and healthful, and few places with such attractive scenery. If one desires a summer outing combining comfort, luxury, novelty, amusement and everything that the heart can wish, one can find it amid the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountains. This Canadian Reservation, with its surroundings of mountain steeps, has been well called the Switzerland of America, and travelers who have been in both places assure us that the crags and peaks of the Alps sink into insignificance beside this acme of sublimity; for it is not a question of a mountain or two, but of mountains upon mountains, which stretch as far as the eye can reach. Much has been done to add to the park's natural beauty, or, rather, to make its beauties accessible; for in this supremely beautiful place the hand of man can add but little. Nature and man have combined to make here a Mecca for the health- and pleasure-seekers of the world, and both have done their best. If you have never taken the journey, it will be the trip of a lifetime, and, once taken, you will long to go again.

The passion to climb mountains seems inherent in mankind. Nowadays there are many people who delight in conquering as many crests as can be compressed into a tour or voyage. They know the relative altitudes of all the principal eminences on the globe, and they value countries from the point of view of their mountain-chains and ranges. If they hear of stupendous peaks in the Alps or Rockies, they are filled with an ardent desire to get, somehow or other, to the top of them, and they are past-masters in the art of mountain-climbing. Among them figure many Americans. Indeed, the story is told that when somebody asked an American tourist if he had seen the Alps, he replied, "Well, sir, I did notice, as I came through your little backyard of Switzerland, a bit of rising ground!" This class of people will find plenty of "rising ground" in the Canadian Reservation.

There is, however, another type of person,—and the true mountaineer does not always climb. To those who realize the solemn splendor of a crag which seems to upraise on its crest the natural altar for silent worship, the mere gazing upon these mighty steeps is enough to satisfy the soul. Each of these types of man is free in this Canadian paradise to do as he likes—to deal with or to let alone; to reverence, or merely to measure these magnificent monuments of nature, which certainly give distinction and attraction to the country possessing them.

Especially about Banff is the Rocky Range supremely grand and rich in peaks, most of them untouched by the hob-nailed boot and alpenstock. In the triangular space formed by the valley of the Cascade River on the right, and the wide break caused by the Bow River sundering the line of mountain summits, lies the station of Banff, the social center of the Rocky Mountain Park. The station is nearly in the park's center, and every facility is afforded, both by public and private enterprise, to make the place attractive to the tourist. The highway continues along the main street, crosses the river, passes a cave, pool, and some falls, and between whispering forests of pine-



BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL, IN THE HEART OF THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

"The beautiful Bow River, coming down from its glacier sources, plunges over a precipice beneath the hotel balcony, and disappears among the distant mountains."



VIEW OF BOW VALLEY FROM THE BANFF HOTEL.

"Nature and man have combined to make here a Mecca for the health- and pleasure-seekers of the world, and both have done their best."

trees leads one to the Canadian Pacific Hotel. These woods are clean of underbrush, and through them go numberless paths and roadways, some carefully made, and others mere wandering trails.

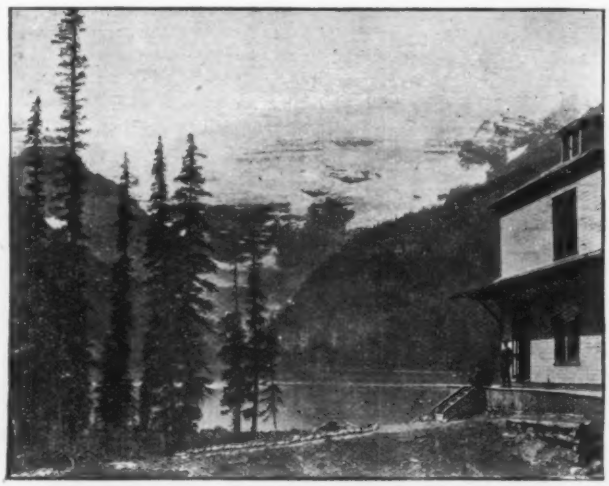
It was some poet who viewed with a poet's eye, who spoke of the pleasure of arriving in a beauty-famed place in the darkness of night, for then is reserved for the morning hour, when the senses have been refreshed by sleep, the first impressions of the scenery. The east-bound passengers at "Banff the Beautiful" arrive in the night-time, and little do they imagine, as they repose their weary limbs, that they are in a hotel as picturesquely perched on top of a hill as any castle on the Rhine. In fact, few castles on the Rhine can boast a view comparable with that which is spread out before them in the morning. Perched on a high promontory overlooking the valley which carries the mingled waters of the two rivers through the natural park, the hotel commands an uninterrupted view of the peaks and stretches of the Rockies in all directions. The beautiful Bow River, coming down from its glacier sources, plunges over a precipice beneath the hotel balcony, stretches away through the deep, forested valley, and disappears among the distant mountains to the east. The best place to enjoy the view is in the open rotunda over this precipice, for here one can see the graceful river forming a series of turbulent cascades. As the river hastens on the eye follows it in the direction of the Peechee Mountains, which form the boundary-wall of the valley east of the hotel, and, with the wide range to the right, is one of the sights of the park. Though this ridge is several thousand feet wide, it looks perpendicular, and the snow clings lovingly to it except near the summit, where a black streak appears. The constant melting and dripping of the snow changes the aspect of this ridge so often that no two photographs are ever alike. The Sulphur and Bourgeau ranges rise 9,000 feet above, and at the left is Squaw Mountain, at the foot of which lies Vermillion Lake.

This fine view from the hotel impels one with a strong desire to ascend some of these heights and to gain closer views of many of the points of scenery which stretch before him. You will want to visit the Spray, and then cross it to study the falls from all points of view. You will want to go to every place of interest at once, and inquiry will develop the fact that the choice of entertainment is so varied that you could spend an entire season in this region without wearying. There are winding drives along the mountainsides—entirely safe, and at the same time sufficiently thrilling to be exciting, and there is the venturesome pastime of chasing the mountain goat. A bulletin is posted in the hotel rotunda every evening, giving the points which will be visited on the following day's trip, the hour of starting, the means of conveyance, and the exact cost, no charge being made for a guide's service.

The most important excursion, however, for those whose time is limited, is a trip by boat up the Bow River as far as Vermillion Lake, and a drive to Devils Lake. The Bow River excursion, which is made on a little steam launch, lies through sections with matchless views of the surrounding mountains, obtained through lovely green foregrounds. Winding about in graceful curves, the river shows all the mountains included in the park and many others, with endless changes of the point of view and grouping. Among the most imposing peaks, two will be impressed on the memory—Mt. Edith, a sharp, bare formation, and the interesting Copper Mountain, shaped like a heart, whose two sides are surprisingly symmetrical. Generally the small river is deep, so that it seems more like the arm of a lake than a mountain stream; and as the water comes direct from the Rocky Mountain glaciers and springs, it is clear as crystal, and delicious to drink. There are fish in this water, and wild ducks can be seen swimming about every day from the hotel rotunda.

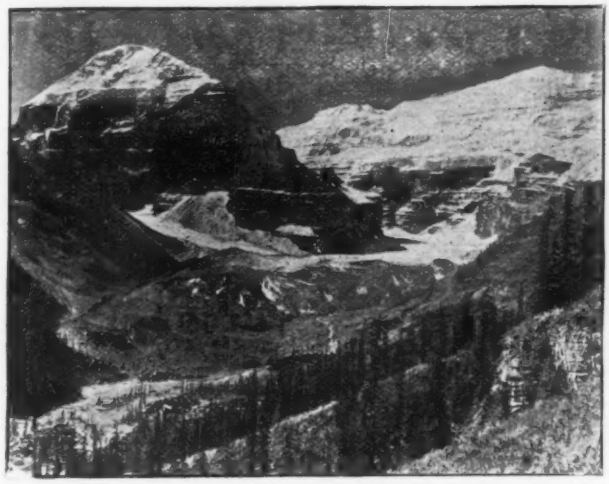
The part of the river below the falls is also worth a visit, for here the Spray River enters the Bow, and, as a mountainside is crumbling away, a stone avalanche may be heard every few minutes. There is something invigorating and inspiring in the appearance of the mountain trees along the banks—the growth of straight, slender poplars with their smooth, pale, olive bark and golden autumn leaves. One cannot walk a hundred steps without being arrested by the thrilling beauty of these tree groups, with leaves resplendent in the deepest dyes, ranging from fresh light green to a dozen shades of greenish yellow, till a flaming yellow proclaims the climax. At the same season the bunch-berries, mountain-ash, and sweet brier are red, making the effect most exquisite.

Similar forest colorings may be seen in abundance on the way to Lake Minnewonka, better known as Devils Lake, to which an excellent carriage-road, nine miles in length and constructed by the Government, leads. Altogether, this drive to the lake is one of the finest in the world, for the road runs along the foot of precipitous palisade-like mountains, whose sides are beautifully mottled with snow. To this scene of beauty the lake itself forms a fitting climax. It might well be described as a canyon filled with water, for it is fourteen miles long and only one to two miles wide, both its sides formed by steep and shapely mountains. Owing to the peculiar shape and the sheltering mountains, it is subject to sudden squalls, but when quiet reigns, the surface forms a perfect mirror of the surrounding



LAKE LOUISE AND CHALET AT LAGGAN.

"Not far from Banff, but reached by way of Laggan, are the Lakes of the Clouds,..... of which Louise is the prettiest."



VICTORIA GLACIER AND HAZEL PEAK.

"A journey of a mile leads one to the glacier, which has the gaping crevasses, huge bowlders, and all other accessories of ice-rivers."

peaks, and at certain times it is tinted with lovely shades of green, purple, and violet.

This lake's clear, cold water is the home of the Mackinaw trout, which runs from ten to thirty pounds in weight. Other game fish is that known as "rainbow" trout, or brook trout; bull trout, or the "Dolly Varden" trout of California; and grayling or Rocky Mountain white-fish. The Government is so proud of this body of water that it has appointed a keeper. He keeps an inn on the end nearest to Banff, and is famous for his remarkable fish-stories. With all due allowance for latitude in this regard, it is certain that the Vanderbilt party, in a recent tour around the world via the Canadian Pacific route, caught a fish weighing twenty-eight pounds. Large hooks are used, and the pink flesh is of a delicious flavor.

The Canadian National Park bases its claim to the attention of the traveling public on the curative value of its sulphur springs, quite as much as on its scenic attractions, and there are roads leading from the hotel to the Lower, Middle, and Upper Sulphur springs. These springs are sought by the afflicted both summer and winter, and bathers can have their choice of a subterranean plunge in a dimly-lighted grotto or cave, or in an open pool framed in by the bath-houses on one side and by rocks on the other. In the latter the hot water bubbles up from a hole in the bottom, and boys who are venturous dive down and bring up handfuls of coarse-grained quicksand. After a bath one smells like a parlor match, and in front of the bath-house, at the Lower Springs, is a fountain whose waters are so strongly impregnated that soap cannot be used with impunity, though dogs and other animals drink it.

Farther on we reach the Middle and Upper Sulphur springs, around which many bath-houses are clustered—whose favorite sign-board is a pair of discarded crutches. A few yards above these huts, the water gushes out of the mountainside in a strong current and at a temperature of one hundred ten degrees. These baths are said to be excellent for rheumatism and skin diseases, and an analysis of the water shows that, besides the sulphur, the water contains much more lithia than many of the so-called lithia waters on the market. It is piped to the hotel, and so impregnated with sulphur is it that soaps will form curds in the bottom of the basin. A sanitarium is in the village, to which health-seekers can resort if they desire, and a National Museum containing many curiosities has been established by the Canadian Government.

Banff is a good center for the sportsman, although no shooting is permitted within the park itself. By climbing the mountains, or by following the many trails that lead through them, all the large game of the hill country—cinnamon, black bears, panthers, elk, deer, and goats may be obtained at the proper season. For these purposes and for scaling the heights, Swiss guides are furnished. These Switzers have their temporary home at the different mountain hotels, whence they are ready to conduct tourists. These hardy and skillful Swiss have overcome every difficulty of the Jungfrau, and are practical in their trade. They have studied the grim mountains, and they have learned the deadly peril of the crevasse, the silent ambush of the avalanche, the treachery of the snow. They are familiar with all the devices by which with ax and rope the traveler wins his way, and though they have to deal with higher peaks than Switzerland boasts, they keep up their reputation for courage and endurance in these imperfectly known heights of the Rockies. Alpenstocks can be purchased at the hotel, tourists being frequently seen with these reminders of the places they have visited.

But the climax of the trip is yet to come. Not far from Banff, but reached by way of Laggan, are the Lakes of the Clouds—those glorious visions of loveliness! Laggan itself, though once the headquarters of the construction in that part of the mountains, is now a deserted village. One should not fail to visit these lakes. They are of singular beauty, situated, as they are, one above the other among the mountains, and within easy reach of the station. This is one of the most winsome spots in the Rockies. The trip from Banff and return can be made in a day, and Bar Harbor buckboards or Indian ponies are furnished for travelers to make the ascent. The lakes are three limpid pools of water nestling like jewels in the cliffs. They are named Louise, Mirror, and Agnes, and, with the glaciers and ice-fields of centuries in the distance, they are dreams of loveliness. Louise is the prettiest. It lies in a hollow between two mountains, which form a frame to the charming picture. One mountain rises above it in a perpendicular wall of gorgeously-tinted cliff full two thousand feet above the water, which has a wonderful hue of green, from aquamarine to emerald. The pine forests actually grow to the water's edge, and clothe the mountainsides wherever trees can find room for root. The opposite shore rises with a more gradual height, and culminates in a row of jagged peaks which are never free from snow. A good-sized outlet flows to the Bow among the spruce-trees, while at the western end gleams against the sky another row of snow-capped mountains.

Mirror Lake is so called because of the amazing fidelity with which it reflects the sloped mountain ridges and summits. Some of the mountainsides pictured in this mirror are naked rocks, others are covered with evergreen-trees, and still others with dead trees. In this clear water the dead forests look even more beautiful than live ones, and as these lakes are barely ruf-



A FINE VIEW OF BOW RIVER FROM BANFF.

"Winding about in graceful curves, the river shows all the mountains included in the park, and many others, with endless changes in view and grouping."

fled by the little puffs of wind that cause them to sparkle momentarily in the sunshine, they form natural mirrors unequaled by any other lakes in the Selkirks. On the shore of Lake Louise there is a handsome chalet, under the same management as the Banff Hotel, which is well patronized by those who desire to take luncheon or to remain to fish and hunt. This unique chalet has a dark room for the use of photographers. From Lake Louise a bridle-path takes one to Mirror Lake, higher up the mountain, and a still further ascent brings one to Lake Agnes, during which trip a magnificent view of the Bow Valley and the surrounding mountains is obtained. Perched on the mountainsides, amidst the most romantic environments, are these lakes, these gems of beauty whose charm rivals all description. Trails also lead to Paradise Valley and to other sequestered spots. No more delightful place can be imagined than these lovely stretches of water in cloudland, and on one's return to Banff, one has the satisfaction of feeling that one of the most beautiful spots on earth has been visited.

Within these mountain fastnesses are several inns, or "chalets," as they are called in true Switzerland parlance. At any one of them one may stop, and make tours in all directions. The Glacier House is perhaps the best known; it is the most popular point, because it is so near a great glacier of almost Alaskan dimensions. It would be difficult in any country to the foot of the grandest of all the peaks of the Selkirks.—Mt. Sir Donald,—high peaks rise up on every side, so deeply mantled with snow, and presenting such varied aspects, that one is lost in amazement. There is one peak which looks like the Matterhorn, and at a short distance one descries another that seems the exact copy of the Little Matterhorn. A journey of a mile leads to the foot of the glacier which has the gaping crevasses, huge bowlders, and all other accessories of ice-rivers. At noon the ice melts rapidly, and the roar of the stream can be distinctly heard, but as night approaches, only the whisper of a tiny rivulet can be distinguished.

The slanting rays of the sun tinge the tree-tops at the foot of the mountains, and if one enters the forests, he sees that daylight has not the power to penetrate save in places, so dense are the tree-tops overhead. And on what a carpet the foot presses! It is a minature forest of ferns, mosses, and berries. There are acres of blueberries, and the exhilaration one feels at these sights is intensified by the breezes which, born among clouds and glaciers, are the very elixir of life. At the Glacier House are a tennis-court, a bowling-alley, and a billiard-hall; but, with resting- and shelter-places conveniently arranged along the trail, the enthusiastic sightseer does not linger indoors.

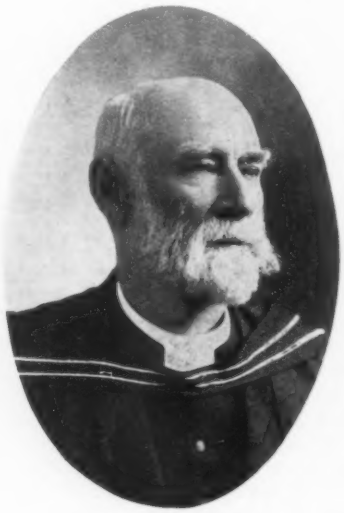
The most imposing view of these forests is obtained from the snow-sheds just above the hotel. Sitting outside these sheds, and looking towards the left, you see a vast mountain-slope with millions of dark-green trees. The Alpine scenes among the Selkirks have the advantage of rows and groups of giant cedars, through the spaces between which glimpses of snow ridges and peaks appear. This adds to the charm of the picture, and gives variety. Even the stumps and fallen trees add an element of wildness and desolation to the scene. The greater part of the Selkirk region has never until recently been explored, and good mountain-climbers may here take their pick of new ascents. Until lately not even a satisfactory map existed, but who knows but that a hundred years hence there will be as many visitors to the Selkirks every summer as now crowd to Switzerland? As yet, these regions are imperfectly known. The great connecting railroad winds and flashes under a hundred majestic summits which have not even a distinguishing name. In the sparkling weather of the Canadian spring, or in the somber softness of the autumn, is an excellent time to make this trip.

Travelers who have been in both countries, affirm that the principal difference between the Swiss Alps and the Selkirk Range lies in the aspect of the mountains below the snow-line. Those in Switzerland are green meadows dotted with browsing cows; while here they consist of superb forests of trees, and present one unbroken mass of green—save where an avalanche has opened what seems in the distance like a roadway, but is in reality a field strewn with fallen cedars three and four feet in diameter. The experiences of this journey cannot but exceed the most sanguine expectations. Where else can scenery be found so varied and beautiful as in this region, which lies at our very door? We do not need to cross the water for nature in all her sublimity, and a happy, pleasant summer among these grand mountains cannot but draw one nearer to God, and make one a deeper and more fervent lover of "the everlasting hills."

I have visited many mountainous regions—looked upon towering peaks and viewed with grateful eyes these altitudinous phases of Nature in all their varied forms, but never have I beheld scenic attractions that are so truly awe-inspiring and so unceasingly interesting as are those which one finds in these glorious fastnesses of the Canadian Rockies in the vicinity of Banff. This is a land that lifts one up in spirit and in truth—a revelation of creative power and majesty.



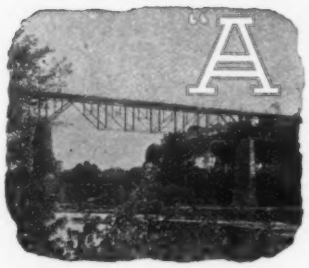
HON. J. A. DAVIDSON,
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration,
Winnipeg, Man.



DR. GEO. BRYCE, M. A., LL. D.
Manitoba College, Winnipeg.



HUGH McKELLAR,
Chief Clerk of Agricultural and Immigration
Department, Winnipeg, Man.

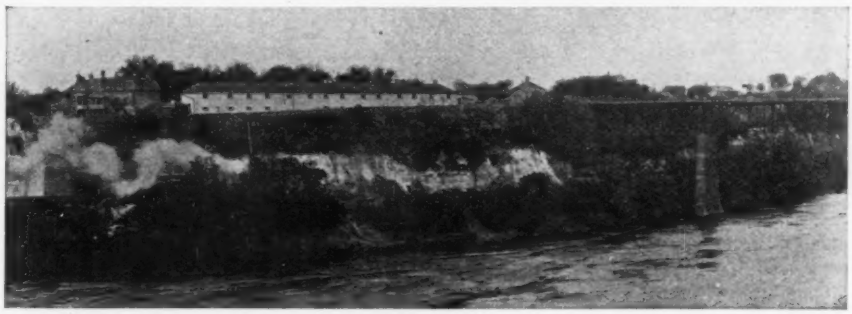


AT DAWN ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

BY VICTOR H. SMALLEY.

At the foot of Broadway Street, St. Paul, resting on the smooth waters of the Mississippi River, is the pretty steam launch "Buss," the property of a friend who extended to me an invitation recently to join him in an early morning jaunt up the Father of Waters to Fort Snelling. With the aid of a long-winded alarm-clock, I arose long before four, one beautiful Thursday morning, and after hurriedly swallowing a cup of coffee I proceeded down to the meeting-place at the river bank. The most beautiful part of the summer day is at dawn's breaking. A sweet, exhilarating purity permeates the atmosphere; and the absolute silence, not even broken by the proverbial cry of the rooster, or by the chirp of the birds in the trees, is more impressive than the grandest melodies of Chopin or Beethoven. You walk the street master of all you survey, with not even a stray dog or a solitary policeman to dispute your title.

Once on the boat, my friend pointed its nose against the current, and away we went, the balmy spring breezes fanning our cheeks to the accompaniment of the soft sound of the chud, chud of the gasoline engine, and the swish of the waves as they reluctantly gave way before the sharp prow of the fast little launch. While I lolled back on the cushioned seat and puffed at one of my host's cigars, I wondered that so many St. Paulites go miles from home to enjoy an outing on the water, when right at their doorsteps flows the beautiful old Mississippi, inviting them to the freedom of its broad waters, its entrancing scenery, and its nooks and inlets. My friend and host is a man who has made many trips across the "big pond" to the different countries in the Old World; he has steamed up and down the Mediterranean, has rowed and launched over the charming lakes in Switzerland, and has canoed the swift St. Lawrence; but to his notion none of them excels in true pleasure the smooth, lazy, easy-going Father of Waters, especially between St. Paul and historic Fort Snelling.



"Above us, like drowsy sentinels, peeped the roofs of the old post, while in front the masses of green-leafed trees bowed their welcome."

An hour's ride brought us to the foot of the bluffs which overlook the converging point of the Minnesota and the Mississippi. Above us, like drowsy sentinels, peeped the roofs of the old post, while in front the masses of green-leafed trees bowed their welcome. A landing was soon made, and beneath a roof of rustling branches, on the sun-freckled sward, breakfast was laid and speedily dispatched. Then a climb up the bluff, and a tramp about the silent fort, with its rows of sleeping barracks and homelike officers' cottages, ended our visit. It is a scene that carries one back to Territorial days—when Minnesota had warring Indians within her boundaries. In those times these old walls were erected for defense. They do not look very formidable now, but then they served as a place of refuge for all the settlers round about, and the untamed warriors of the forest doubtless regarded them as a veritable stronghold.

The scenery at this point is grand. It has often been described, but no one has ever yet done it justice. On one side glide the waters of the Upper Mississippi—'neath frowning bluffs and past hoary woodland shades, and on the other side of the reservation flows the almost equally interesting current of the Minnesota. Not yet are its shore-lines stripped of forest foliage—not yet has civilization robbed it of wild charm and romantic aspect.

But "All aboard!" shouted our host, and with this we left the time-worn battlements, and, scrambling down the hill again, once more entered the comfortable little craft, which carried us down-stream to the Broadway dock in "limited time."

Do you live in St. Paul, reader? Do you enjoy the water, and do you spend considerably more time and money than you can really afford in tripping about the State in quest of outings? If so, take the advice of the writer, and try our close friend and neighbor, the Mississippi. He will give you a royal welcome and a delightful hour or two, and will bring you back, in time for your morning mail, with a fresh color in your face, a good appetite, and a light heart. You will not experience one moment of weariness. On the contrary, an outing on this broad stream will rest you in mind and body. You will have glimpses of nature that cannot be obtained within the city limits—you will carry in your memory pictures that are quite as fair as those you have ofttimes journeyed miles to see.

The great bridges which span the river, the picturesque bluffs, the wooded valley between, with its dew-sparkling meadows and little patches of garden; the islands in the channel, the dim outlines of the city, the hum of reawakening traffic—all these will help to satisfy both mind and eye as you ply the waters of the Mississippi in the early morn. Going or returning, there is something to hold your attention. It may be a leaping fish, a wild fowl, a chattering bird. It does not take much to interest you at this hour. You are in a semi-passive mood. The world seems half-asleep, and as the sun rises you can almost fancy that you and your boat are drifting from a veiled present into a magic future.

But you are not thus drifting, as you will surely know if you profit by my experience. You will merely be gliding down the waters into prosaic life again—the same old life that left you weary and worn when you dropped the curtain on the day's labor the night before. There would be this difference, however: the night before would have left you tired in brain and body, but on this homeward trip in the early morn all this weariness would have disappeared, and in its stead would be a refreshening of soul and energies that would link you anew to the world and all its duties.



WINNIPEG,

CAPITAL OF MANITOBA, IN 1900—MARVELOUS GROWTH OF THE METROPOLIS OF THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

BY ERNEST A. BLOW.

Much has been written and spoken of the attractions which the northwestern prairie regions of the Dominion of Canada present to the agriculturist, but it is questionable if the capabilities of the country are yet understood or appreciated by intending emigrants in the United States or Europe; though, judging by the steady influx of people, the work of disseminating information, carried on by the Dominion and local governments and railway companies, is proving effective, and a constantly increasing immigration is confidently expected. THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE has frequently published articles concerning the territory referred to, and now takes pleasure in enlarging on the subject, believing that its many readers will receive the information with appreciative interest.

The arable and grazing-lands of the Canadian Northwest are so extensive that the possibilities of the country have been aptly

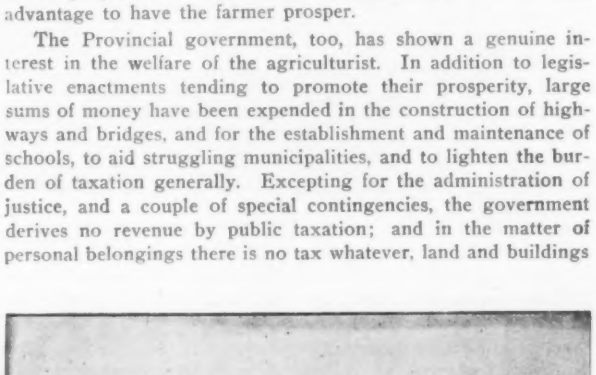


WINNIPEG'S FIRST SETTLERS, TO BE SEEN AT SILVER HEIGHTS.

described as "illimitable." From the Red River to the Rocky Mountains, with the Big Saskatchewan River as the northern boundary, there are approximately 240,000 square miles, or 153,600,000 acres of land, nearly all of which is suitable for grain-growing or cattle-raising. This region embraces the Province of Manitoba, and the provisional Territories of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca. Settlement is progressing throughout the entire region, and today vast tracts that were twenty years ago dreary solitudes, inhabited by buffalo and other wild denizens of the forests and plains, have been transformed into thriving settlements, where the enterprising and thrifty farmers have established comfortable homes and find a profitable recompense for their industrious labors. The majority of the older settlements saw their inception less than two decades ago. Then the sturdy pioneers threw up their shacks and prepared to prove the boasted fertility of the virgin soil of the "great lone land." The story of how their faith and efforts have been rewarded, and how fruitful the prairie lands have proven to be, is eloquently told by the prosperous appearance of these same settlements today. Large and substantial dwellings—stone, brick, and frame—have succeeded the log and sod shacks, and towns and villages, ranging in population from 200 to 6,000, have sprung up; while every part of the country is traversed by railroads, and no convenience or institution considered essential in modern day civilized communities is lacking.

The Province of Manitoba being the first open to settlement, has naturally made the most marked progress. There are now in the Province 40,000 farmers, and the total population is approximately 240,000. The grain produced last year amounted to over 60,000,000 bushels, of which 30,000,000 was wheat. The live stock owned by the farmers amounted to 500,000 head, while their real and personal property subject to assessment aggregated $56,134,980. This accumulation of wealth has been accomplished by men who came to this country with but little capital, most of them with none. This fact is the best evidence of the opportunities afforded by Manitoba to those who are willing to work, and who are able to combine a little business sense with their physical exertions. Another fact worthy of notice is that in several of the older settlements the farmers have such ample savings that they are lending money to their neighbors (to the injury of the bankers and professional money-lenders). Land values have risen rapidly during the past few years, and the upward tendency continues. Still, there are considerable quantities of virgin lands that can be purchased at prices ranging from $3 an acre upwards; and in the newer districts which are being opened up by railroad construction, free grant or homestead lands are available and are sought after by newcomers who have not sufficient means to purchase improved farms; but with the extension of railways these have at the very outset the needed transportation facilities to place them in close touch with the best market conditions. The railroad companies are the largest holders of wild lands, but they pursue a wise policy in fixing a low price, generally $3 an acre, and sell on the most liberal terms, giving ten years to repay in equal annual installments, with a low rate of interest. Their generous treatment of settlers in the matter of land sales is proverbial, lending, as they do, every reasonable assistance they can to those endeavoring to establish homes in the new country. These companies realize that the success of the railroads is in direct proportion to that of the farmers, hence it is to their advantage to have the farmer prosper.

The Provincial government, too, has shown a genuine interest in the welfare of the agriculturist. In addition to legislative enactments tending to promote their prosperity, large sums of money have been expended in the construction of highways and bridges, and for the establishment and maintenance of schools, to aid struggling municipalities, and to lighten the burden of taxation generally. Excepting for the administration of justice, and a couple of special contingencies, the government derives no revenue by public taxation; and in the matter of personal belongings there is no tax whatever, land and buildings



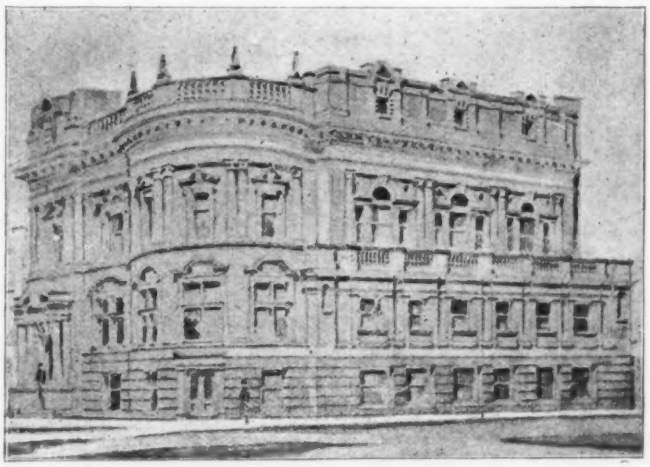
LOUISE BRIDGE, SPANNING THE FAMOUS RED RIVER.



MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, LOOKING NORTH FROM PORTAGE AVENUE TOWARD THE CITY HALL.

alone being assessed. This feature of Canadian law will appeal strongly to citizens of other countries, who contribute directly to both State and municipal treasuries, and who are compelled to pay taxes on their watches, jewelry, and kindred property. The revenue of the Province is derived from Dominion grants, license fees, fines, and so forth. This, of course, is limited, and skillful financiering is necessary to keep pace with growing demands, and at the same time avert recourse to direct taxation. In the swamp-lands of the Province the government has a valuable asset which will supplement the treasury very considerably. Extensive areas of these swamp-lands, comprising in all about 3,500,000 acres, have been transferred from the keeping of the Dominion to the Provincial authorities, and are being reclaimed by means of an elaborate system of drainage, the cost of which is chargeable to the lands so reclaimed, and will be salable at good figures. Many thousand acres of land have also been reserved for educational purposes. The securing of railway extension, railway competition, and a reduction of freight rates has also been a steadfast policy of the government. Much has been achieved in the pursuit of these commendable purposes, and more will be achieved in the future, until any drawback that may be experienced by reason of distance from the seaboard shall be removed.

Stock-raising goes hand in hand with grain-growing in Manitoba and the Territories. Thousands of head of cattle are annually exported to Great Britain; and last year no less than 40,000 head of stockers were exported to the Northwestern Provinces, where the herds were allowed to run down during the period of over-supply. The grasses of this northern country are exceedingly nutritious, and cattle, rolling fat, are taken from the pastures in the fall to the market without any stall feeding; consequently cattle can be raised at a minimum of cost. Stock of all kinds thrive well in these latitudes at all seasons of the year, and visitors are struck with the fact that the offspring grow larger than their imported parents. The cattle-raising industry, like that of grain-growing, is in its infancy, and one can readily foresee, in view of the proportions it has already assumed, that in the next decade the Canadian



STATELY HOME OF THE DOMINION BANK OF CANADA, WINNIPEG.



IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, WINNIPEG.

West will be a factor to be reckoned with in the matter of beef supply, as well as with respect to the production of wheat.

The climate of Manitoba is similar to that of Minnesota and North Dakota. The winters are of the same duration, and the temperatures the same. While the mercury takes occasional dips, the weather on the whole is bright and exhilarating, and storms are rare. Live stock can run out all winter without injurious effects. The snowfall is comparatively light; last winter autumn-like weather prevailed until the middle of January, and but little snow had fallen. The summer climate is declared to be the best in the world—warm days and cool nights are the rule. Wind-storms seldom occur, and cyclones are an unknown quantity. With respect to climate, as well as with respect to the fertility of the soil, the dwellers here consider themselves blest. The topography of the land, too, is pleasing, many sections reminding one of the delightful aspects of the midland counties of England. Long, winding rivers, mirroring lakes, and timbered belts mark the landscape at intervals, and with the reaches of level or undulating prairie present to the eye a charming picture. A countryside drive in the summer through leagues of waving grain, on the best natural roads ever known, is a pleasure that leaves lingering and joyful remembrances. With such agreeable surroundings, little wonder it is that Manitobans love their country and never tire of extolling their grand heritage.

The market facilities in Manitoba are the very best. Along the lines of railway there are very complete elevator systems operated by private companies under regulations which protect the farmers. These elevators furnish storage capacity for the respective districts, as well as facilities for the speedy and cheap handling of the grain. Farmers may store their grain, if they so desire, at a nominal charge, including insurance. If they do not wish to sell or store, they can ship direct to the lake front and dispose of their wheat there, if they think they can do better than by dealing through the middlemen. Several grain and milling companies are represented at each market where the trade warrants it, so that active competition and fair treatment are assured. For coarse grains and dairy produce, the mining and lumbering regions of British Columbia and Western Ontario furnish profitable markets. For the proper handling of butter, cheese, etc., the railway companies have a regular refrigerator car service; and co-operative creameries, under government auspices, have also been established in the most populous districts and have proven successful, a standard and uniform quality of butter and cheese being produced, which commands a higher price than the indifferent and irregular qualities made on the farms. In the minor branches of farm enterprise there is much scope for expansion and intelligent effort. Large quantities of poultry are imported from the East, and during the past two years not enough hogs have been raised to supply the local packing-houses. This goes to show that the farmers have been making too much money out of their grain and cattle to bother with the lesser enterprises of the farm. However, in due time it is hoped that Manitoba will add poultry and hogs and every line of farm products to her already formidable array of exports. In dealing with Manitoba affairs the following statistics will not be amiss, as they indicate the rapid development and volume of trade of the young Province. The figures are for 1900:

Exports of wheat 35,000,000 bushels, as compared with 11,000,000 in 1890, and 4,000,000 in 1886; grain storage capacity 20,000,000 bushels, as compared with 7,628,000 in 1891; 17,908,410 bushels of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for six months to Dec. 31, showed 88¼ per cent No. 1 and 2 hard, and No. 1 northern; aggregate daily capacity of flour-mills, 10,230 barrels; oatmeal mills, 750 barrels; railway mileage, 2,500; acres of land in organized municipalities, 15,700,000; amount under cultivation, 2,584,481; taxes imposed for general rural purposes $289,941, for school purposes $323,148, debenture purposes $42,536, judiciary $48,949. The population of the cities and towns aggregate about 75,000, with an assessment of real and personal property of $35,000,000; government grants to rural schools $200,000; in towns and cities $45,883; total revenue of the Province $986,600.61; total expenditure, $837,887.95; average wheat yield eighteen bushels per acre; value of dairy products (1898), $409,455.26. A great deal more statistical information might be given, but the foregoing will suffice to show that Manitoba is getting to be a pretty big and healthy youngster.



THE BANK OF HAMILTON, WINNIPEG.



A VIEW OF MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, LOOKING SOUTH FROM GRAHAM AVENUE.

Allusion has been made to the generous government grants to the cause of education, and it may here be further stated, without fear of truthful contradiction, that no newly-settled country in the world possesses educational facilities equal to those enjoyed in Manitoba. There are public schools in every settlement under the care of thoroughly trained teachers; and in addition to the rural elementary schools there are collegiate institutes in the large central towns, while in Winnipeg, the capital of the Province, there are the collegiate, normal school, four denominational colleges, teaching the arts and sciences, as well as theology; a medical college, a school of pharmacy, and two business colleges, besides numerous private schools. The four denominational colleges and the medical college are affiliated in the Manitoba University, which confers degrees on graduates, and is an examining body. This university has won for itself widespread fame through the many able men that have passed out of its classic portals to do battle with the prosaic world in their respective chosen callings. All public school-teachers are compelled to have a normal school training, and thus the very best material is secured for the training and development of the youthful mind.

Manitoba alone is capable of sustaining a population of 1,500,000 people or more. Then what of the vast Territories lying beyond—Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, to say nothing of the great region to the north of the Saskatchewan River, which is as yet only known to the trader, the Indian and a few adventurous explorers, and which might be an empire in itself? All this territory is immensely rich in natural resources, but, let it suffice for the present to speak briefly of that region outside of Manitoba marked by the outposts of settlement. From Manitoba the trend of colonization will undoubtedly be chiefly to the great Saskatchewan Valley, into which the Canadian Northern Railway is about to penetrate. This wonderful north-



HOME OF THE MANITOBA FREE PRESS, WINNIPEG, ONE OF CANADA'S MOST INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPERS.

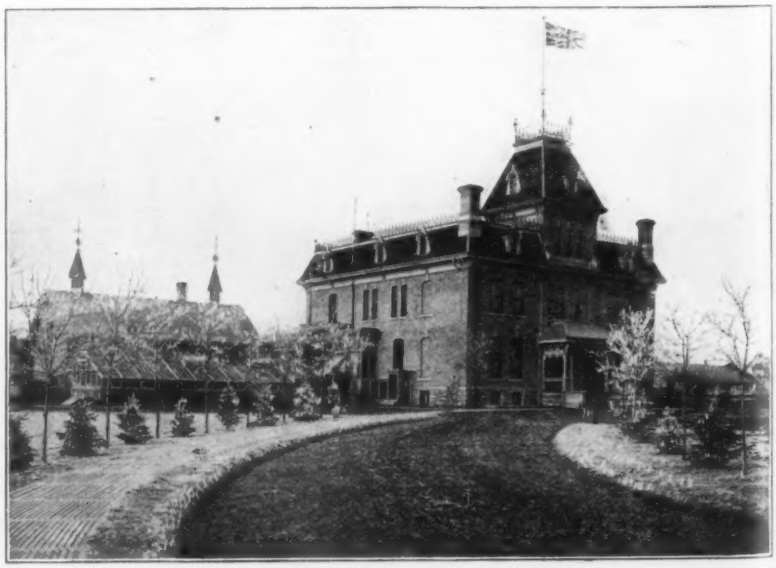


SCENE IN FRONT OF CITY HALL DURING WINNIPEG'S FAREWELL OVATION TO THE FIRST MANITOBA TRANSVAAL CONTINGENT IN 1899.

ern valley, with its rich and well-watered prairie and timber expanses, is one of the most highly favored regions in the Northwest, and is destined to become the home of teeming millions of happy people. Its western extreme at Edmonton, and its center at Prince Albert, have been tapped by railways; and its eastern extremity, which will be one of the most important gateways of the future, will this summer resound with the shrill shriek of the iron horse. This whole valley, some 700 miles in length, will be shortly open for homesteading; some of it is already open. The Saskatchewan River, which drains the valley, rises in the Rocky Mountains and flows for over 1,000 miles eastward to Lake Winnipeg, and for 1,000 miles is navigable for flat-bottomed steamers such as are used on the Mississippi. To the south of the Saskatchewan Valley are thousands of square miles of grazing-lands that will be given up to the cattle-ranchers, and which will supply summer and winter fodder for thousands upon thousands of cattle, horses, and sheep. All this territory has for its chief commercial, railway, and financial center

WINNIPEG, THE CAPITOL OF MANITOBA,

one of the most progressive and enterprising cities in North America. Far from other centers, and for several years after it was called into existence enjoying but limited communication with the outside world, it has made astonishing strides in common with the rest of the country, and is today strictly up to date, possessing every convenience that is to be found in other cities in the south and east, while every commercial, social, religious and educational advantage that can be found anywhere is conspicuously in evidence. From here radiate the various lines of railway that traverse the great



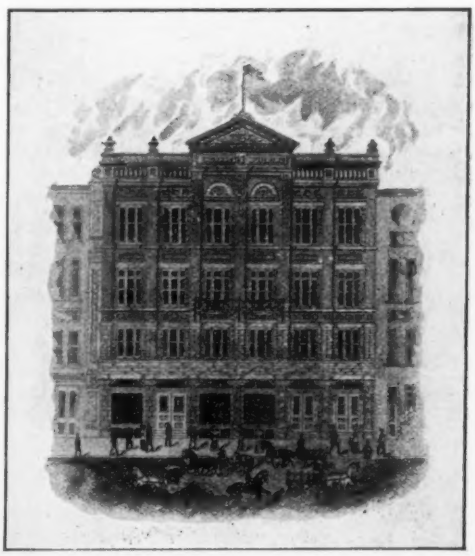
THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, WINNIPEG.



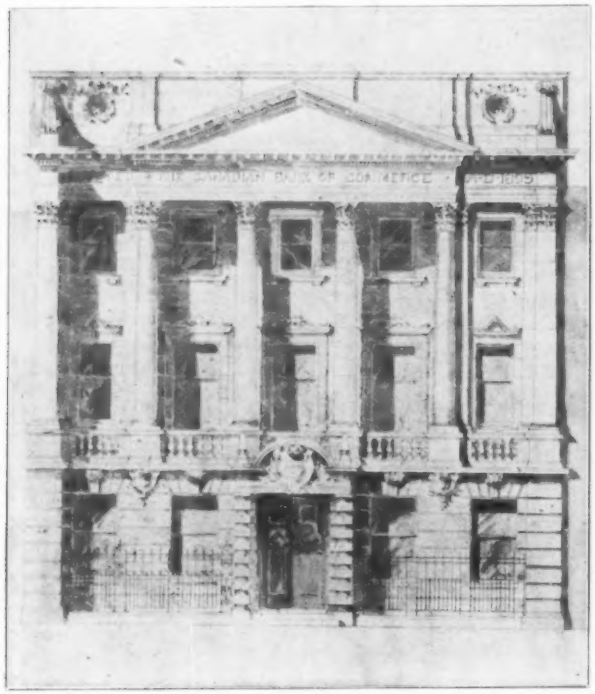
WINNIPEG MARKET AND CITY HALL.

territory west, south, and north, and from here is distributed goods for the retail and jobbing merchants and mining- and lumber-camps from Lake Superior to the heart of the Rockies, certainly a great territory to be mistress of, and to have laying its wealth at her door. The head Western branches of thirteen Canadian chartered banks, with an aggregate capital of $40,000,000, are located in the city; and the headquarters of the grain trade are also here—the exporters, millers, and dealers having their offices and all the inspection of grain being done in the city. The wholesale trade is enormous, and the Winnipeg Board of Trade is one of the most influential organizations in the Dominion. Nearly all the manufacturing and importing firms of Eastern Canada, and several United States firms, have branches or agencies in the city, and their buildings are of a size and character that evoke the surprise and admiration of visitors. Winnipegers certainly have good reason for the pride they manifest in their wholesale buildings. These have been built with a view to permanency, and with a discerning eye to future eventualities.

Another potent factor in the upbuilding of this prairie metropolis is the railroads. Thirteen main and branch lines converge here, and extensive yards, shops, and general offices, giving employment to over 1,500 men, are maintained. It will thus be seen that the railroad interests are even now important, but when the work of centralizing here all the offices and works of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Lake Superior to the Pacific Coast has been completed, their importance to the city will be more than doubled. Then there is the new trunk-line which is being constructed to the head of lake navigation, which will have for its western connection the Canadian Northern, already referred to, and will also have its head offices and works here. The Hudson's Bay Railway is a feature of this company's enterprise, and this summer the rails will be laid to the Saskatchewan River, half-way to the great inland sea which the people here fondly hope will form one of the chief highways of trade between this country and Europe. They even predict that much traffic from the Northwestern States will find its way by this route to transatlantic markets. A contract has just been



GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING, WINNIPEG.



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG.

awarded by the Government for a work that will bring the navigation of Lake Winnipeg to the city. Locks are to be constructed at the St. Andrews Rapids, which will enable steamers of considerable draught to come up the river with their cargoes of lumber, stone, sand, fish, cordwood, etc. This will be the means of annually saving many thousands of dollars to the citizens on the items of building material, fuel, and other economic commodities. The retail trade of Winnipeg is on a sound and flourishing basis, and the principal stores are a credit to the business acumen and enterprise of the merchants. Winnipeg is thoroughly progressive. It has thirteen miles of electric street-railway, 162 miles of sidewalk, 109 miles of graded streets, and thirty-five miles of paved and boulevarded streets, including asphalt and macadam. The streets are splendidly lighted with electricity furnished by the city's own plant, and the citizens are furnished with water by the city's own works, which are being rapidly extended and will this year give supply from artesian sources. The gas-works are next in the public eye, and when they have been acquired, the securing of the street-railway franchise will probably be considered. What better evidence could be furnished of the enterprise and foresight of these active Northern people? The buildings of Winnipeg are principally of brick and stone, some of the latter being imported from Eastern Canada and from the States, although the native limestone makes a very fine building material. There are many handsome structures in the business portion of the city, the public buildings, banks, wholesale houses, etc., approaching a degree of magnificence. The C. P. R. is about to build a $1,100,000 hotel and depot, and it is understood that the Northern Pacific will restore their fine hotel, which was destroyed a year ago by fire. Every Christian denomination of the earth, and several others, are represented in this cosmopolitan community, and all have places of worship of their own, the majority of them being large and attractive structures. Another source of pride to the citizens is their public schools and colleges, which furnish superior educational facilities and attract pupils from all parts of the West and from Northern Minnesota and North Dakota. In the residential sections of the city are scores of beautiful homes. Not a few of them cost $15,000, and up to $20,000. In the matter of charitable institutions, Winnipeg sets an example worthy of emulation by older and larger places. There are homes for the aged, the orphans, the neglected, the incurable, the unfortunate; while for the sick and maimed, one of the largest and finest equipped public hospitals on this continent is maintained in the highest state of efficiency by private and public munificence.

In addition to the enormous wholesale and retail trade of Winnipeg, and the railway interests, there is considerable done in the way of manufacturing. One of Canada's largest flour-mills is located here, immense stockyards, an abbatoir with capacity for 500 head per day, and among the other industries established are furniture, brooms and brushes, oatmeal, awnings, tents, clothing, carriage-works, breweries, meat-curing, pickles, coffee and spices, foundry, boiler- and machine-shops, biscuit factories and all their products; harness and saddlery, marble-works, tin and wire factories, tanneries, boots and shoes, soap factories, a woolen-mill, linseed oil-mills, oil and grease factory, brick and tiles, and sundry others. In respect to volume of trade Winnipeg stands third among the cities of Canada, being only exceeded by Montreal and Toronto, and during the past three years Winnipeg trade has shown a larger percentage of increase than the other two.

It will be seen that Winnipeg's interests and institutions are extensive and varied, and that its ultimate predicted destiny as one of the three coming great cities of Canada seems likely to be fulfilled. It is confidently expected that by the time another decade passes, the prairie capital will have a population of over 100,000 people, nearly double what it is today.

Winnipeg has come in for a great deal of attention during the past three or four years by reason of the public utterances of prominent financial and business men, and men in high political positions who visited the city. These gentlemen, among whom may be mentioned Sir Wilfred Laurier, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir William Van Horne, Hon. Senator Gault, and Senator E. B. Eddy have all expressed a conviction that Winnipeg is destined to become one of Canada's foremost and greatest cities, and they look for an enormous increase of population during the first decade of the new century. That their views have carried weight is evidenced by the large amount of capital that has of late been expended here in business buildings for Eastern companies and firms, and also by the sums that have been in-



WINNIPEG'S FOUR-STORY POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

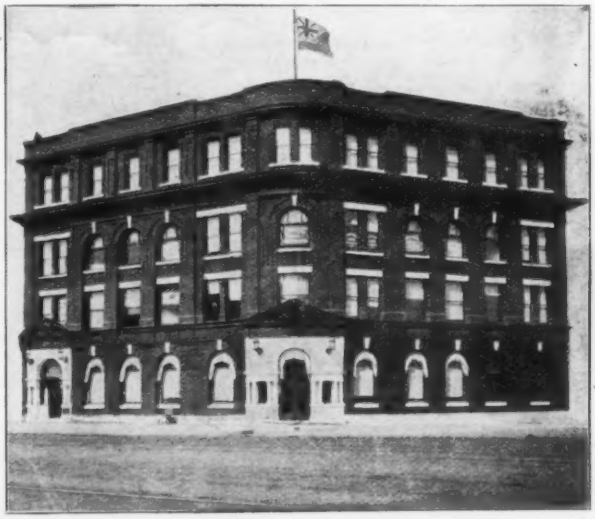


WINNIPEG'S LARGE AND IMPOSING COURT-HOUSE.

vested for future realization of profits that will accrue by the inevitable development of the city. These investments, together with local demands, which have been very considerable, have had the effect of enhancing values and giving an extremely healthy tone to city realty generally. Prices today show an enhancement of thirty-five per cent over those of a year ago, and there is no question that a firm and upward tendency will prevail in the market hereafter. There has been such an influx of people to the city this year that houses are at a premium, and a lot of house-building will be necessary to meet the situation. One healthy sign is the fact that Winnipegers, especially the mechanic and laboring classes, are acquiring homes of their own and putting their savings into real estate. Certainly the outlook is exceedingly bright, and would seem to justify the statement of a prominent Eastern insurance manager that "Winnipeg is one of the best fields for the safe and profitable investment of capital."

The coming greatness of Winnipeg is granted, but the extent of her greatness no one can estimate. The gold-mines of the Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake are but in their infancy; they will yet be an immense source of wealth to the city. The prairie wheat-fields are but beginning to yield their rich returns. The wood and lumber of Lake Winnipeg, the coal of the Western coal-fields, the great iron deposits of Lake Winnipeg, the salt of Lake Winnipegoosis, the petroleum of far-away Mackenzie River, will all add their share to the products of field and herd, to build up what the energy of its people will lead them to expect, that Winnipeg may be one of three great cities of Canada —the Chicago of the Canadian prairies, and that Manitoba will be the bull's-eye of the Dominion.

The civic government of Winnipeg is administered by a Board of Aldermen, a Board of School Trustees, and a Board of Police Commissioners. The two bodies last mentioned have control of the schools and police force respectively, though the City Council provides the necessary funds. This system works admirably, each department being effectively administered, and the council left free to devote its entire attention to the important matters of finance, public improvements, and so forth. A medical man has charge of the sanitary work, and under him there is a staff of inspectors and a goodly force of scavengers who keep the city in a state of healthful cleanliness. The sanitary regulations are stringent and are strictly enforced. In the matter of street improvements, remarkable progress has been made in the last four years. For years the City Council hesitated to embark upon the experiment of pavements, there being almost a conviction that no pavement could withstand the winter climate, or that the clay would fail to furnish a proper foundation. Then, there was the tremendous expenditure to be faced. These considerations delayed action for some time; but the city kept on growing, and the necessity for better roads became so urgent that the emergency had to be met, and the council finally took hold with a will and mapped out a plan for paving by which the streets were in a couple of seasons transformed into hard and smooth thoroughfares of asphalt, macadam, and cedar blocks. The asphalt has proved satisfactory so far, and will probably be generally demanded for the residential sections, and macadam for the secondary traffic streets, while brick is also contemplated for general purposes. This



HOME OF THE MANITOBA TRUST COMPANY, WINNIPEG.



PARLIAMENT BUILDING OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, WINNIPEG.

year, in pursuance of the fixed policy, several more miles of pavement are being laid.

The purchase of the waterworks and the erection of a new pumping-station, new machinery, and electric-light works, has cost the city a good deal of money. The action of the council in connection with these enterprises has been heartily endorsed by the ratepayers, and eminently gratifying results are anticipated. The city has a well-equipped and up-to-date fire brigade, and a police force that elicits the admiration of all visitors by reason of their stalwart stature and smart appearance. Another civic institution that is popular and well patronized is the free public library, which is kept supplied with all standard works and the best books of fiction, travel, etc., as well as with periodicals and magazines, and has proven a boon to the reading public.

Yet another enterprise of the city that has been attended with success and benefit is the midsummer exhibition. This was started by the citizens, who organized themselves into a company, took shares according to their means, and secured power to carry out their object by an Act of Parliament. All profits are by the charter devoted to the improvement of the buildings or grounds, or to secure better attractions for the succeeding year, the directors giving their services free, the manager only being paid a salary. The summer fair in July attracts to Winnipeg thousands of people, and the event has become the farmers' holiday. As a means of showing the Province's resources and agricultural progress, and for attracting people to the country, the fair has been of great benefit. The railways support the fair directors in a generous manner, giving low rates both for passengers and for the transportation of exhibits, and otherwise lending valuable aid. Thousands of people living in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota towns make an annual pilgrimage to the Winnipeg Fair, and enjoy a couple of days with their Canadian cousins. The patriotic manner in which leading citizens spend their time and money in the interests of the exhibition is admirable; but it is the spirit that dominates every public undertak-



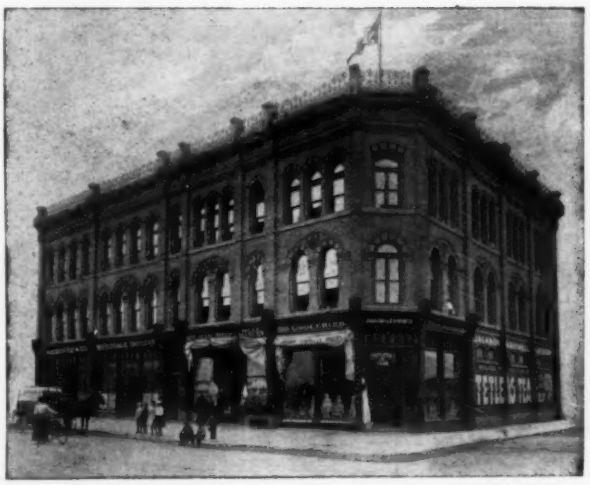
DONALD STREET, ONE OF WINNIPEG'S HANDSOMEST RESIDENCE THOROUGHFARES, LOOKING SOUTH FROM PORTAGE AVENUE.

ing calculated to promote the welfare of the city and country generally. This year the fair promises to be bigger and better than ever.

The value of taxable property in Winnipeg is $24,000,000, compared with $18,612,410 in 1890, and $4,008,460 in 1880. This indicates a steady growth of local property values, and a very satisfactory increase of population.

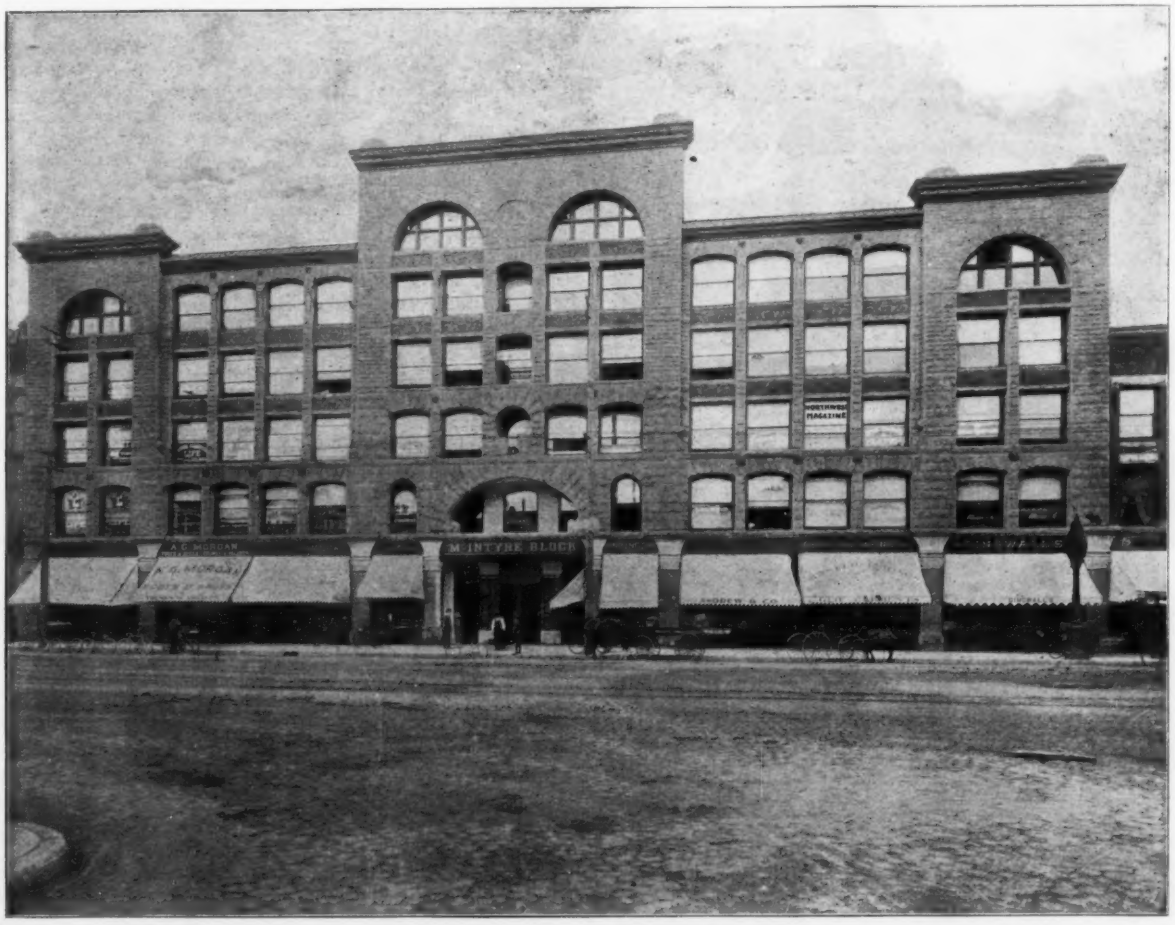
The educational buildings of Winnipeg are a surprise to all comers. Sixteen splendidly equipped and substantial buildings, costing $500,000, with upwards of one hundred rooms, represent the accommodation for the 7,000 children in the public schools, for whom there is an annual expenditure of $185,000. Two commercial colleges show the effort put forth to educate in business lines; while five colleges, as already stated, St. Boniface, St. John's, Manitoba, and Wesley, and the Medical College, have buildings of their own which are an ornament to the city and its suburbs. This educational pyramid is being completed by the erection this summer of a handsome university building in the university grounds, Broadway. For a Province of about a quarter of a million people, its public schools, over 1,200 in number, three of them collegiate, and between thirty and forty intermediate or higher English schools, together with its colleges and university, place Winnipeg and Manitoba on an enviable platform among the Provinces and States of the continent.

Before closing this article it will not be out of place to mention that within a radius of twenty miles of Winnipeg are thousands of acres of land yet unoccupied. Much of this land is in the Red River Valley, and in quality is equal to that of the same valley south of the international boundary, and has the advantage of being virgin. A great deal of this land was given



THE A. McDONALD BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

to the natives and their children at the time the country was taken over by the Canadian Government, and it quickly passed from them to speculators; consequently the early immigrants coming into Manitoba passed westward, where free lands could be obtained. This accounts for the land in the Winnipeg District being unoccupied. But today people who realize the advantage of being near a large central market, to say nothing of the educational and social features, are buying up this land,



THE McINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG'S MOST ELEGANT OFFICE BUILDING, IN WHICH ARE LOCATED THE CANADIAN OFFICES OF THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE.



HOME OF THE MANITOBA CLUB, WINNIPEG.



WINNIPEG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.



NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, WINNIPEG.

which is held at comparatively low prices. Among these discerning ones are scores of farmers from Minnesota and the Dakotas. One district, southwest of the city, is occupied entirely by Dakotans, and they have made the wilderness of prairie and bush fairly bloom by their energy and practical knowledge. During the past two years fully 150,000 acres of land have been taken up in the Winnipeg District, and the demand is increasing. The Board of Trade and City Council, in conjunction with the Dominion immigration officials, have formed an organization to promote the settlement of these lands, and they have appointed a representative, who furnishes all information necessary, so that newcomers may depend on receiving a hearty welcome and good treatment. The Winnipeg District is well-watered, and hay- and timber-lands are available in nearly every locality. To the agriculturist who wishes to engage in mixed farming, the Winnipeg District certainly presents unusual attractions. The large quantity of farm products consumed in the city or purchased and factoried there for shipment to other points, gives him at once a cash market where his products will always be in demand at the highest prices. There is also the advantage of having a large market to buy in, and all other conditions are such as tend to make mixed farming operations profitable, and the life of the thrifty farmer comfortable and happy. There are also local markets, mills, schools, and churches throughout the district, and the inhabitants are of the finest type of Canadian and Old Country farm folk—intelligent, moral, neighborly, and progressive.

WINNIPEG AS A DISTRIBUTING CENTER.

BY D. W. BOLE.

Winnipeg is a city of merchants; located here are forty-two purely wholesale houses, and over six hundred retail stores, ranging in variety and importance from the peanut-stand to the mammoth departmental premises of the Hudson's Bay Company. The latter corporation, whose records are hoary with ledger entries of seven generations, are our geographers of trade. We radiate from their center, except that it is transformed from a stone fort of a few acres to a city of over 50,000 people; we follow the same line of march, except that it is more divergent, and we cover five hundred miles a day instead of twenty; we hold up at the same outposts, except that they have grown beyond memory, and the people are white-skinned, independent, and progressive. The class of merchandise and methods of business have also greatly changed. Twenty-five years ago, miles of Red River carts creaked along under their loads of flour, blankets, tea, and a few other prime necessities of pioneer life—plus rum, gunpowder, and tobacco. The same carts creaked back again in due course loaded with furs, almost the sole product of exchange and export. Last year our railroads carried out from Winnipeg over two hundred million pounds of all kinds of goods, and carried back again for export over twenty-five million dollars' worth of farm products, to say nothing of smaller commodities. Unlike the early merchants, we are not engaged in barter. We send out our goods to the Western consumer, and receive in return his products; but we do not trade direct, we employ an intermediary medium and agency of exchange-money and banks. These three classes—wholesalers, produce dealers, and bankers dominate our commercial life.

In addition to the forty-two purely wholesale houses, we have a dozen or more manufacturers who cover the whole territory tributary to Winnipeg; seven or eight agricultural implement and vehicle firms, and a long list of resident agents and small jobbers. While our constituency is very large, the population is comparatively small. There cannot be more than four hundred thousand people between the great lakes and the mountains, but the consumption of goods is much greater per head than in old-settled countries and milder climates. We cater to a purely agricultural people (except in the extreme West), who are engaged in building up homes and improving their surroundings; who need strong food and warm clothing, and plenty of both. To supply these is the business of the country storekeeper, and for the latter's trade the Winnipeg wholesaler competes. That he does not get it all is known to none better than

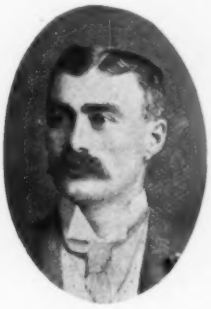
himself, but that he is getting more and more each year is known to none better than his rivals in the East. The heaviest lines distributed from this center at present are hardware, groceries, and lumber. Of the latter—a large item in a new country—only about seven million feet is manufactured here, but over one hundred and fifty million feet was consumed in this Western country last year. Sixty-seven millions of this was made at Rat Portage, thirty-five millions imported from the States, twenty millions (spruce) made in this Province, and the balance imported from British Columbia. Most of the mills from which this large amount was shipped are represented in



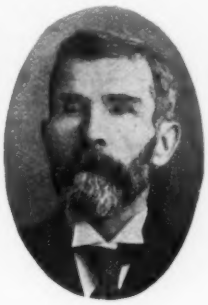
J. T. SPIERS.



G. F. CARRUTHERS.



R. ROSS SUTHERLAND.



J. G. HARVEY.



H. FRY.



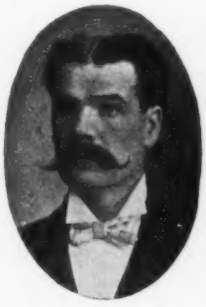
J. F. MITCHELL.



HORACE WILSON, MAYOR.



D. A. ROSS.



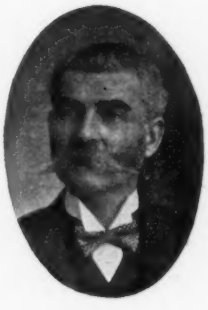
C. CAMPBELL.



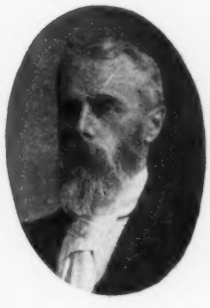
THOS. SHARPE.



W. G. BELL.



J. W. HORNE.



ROBERT BARCLAY.

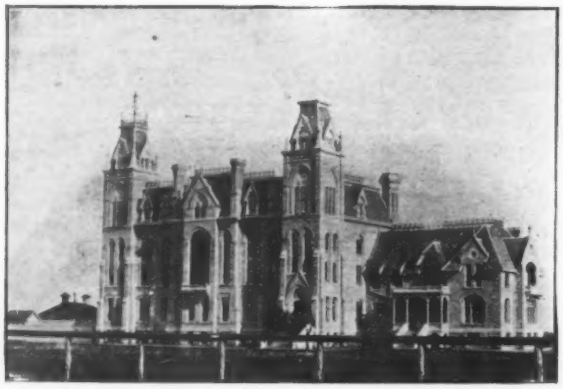
THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF WINNIPEG.

trade is also in the hands of strong, well-organized firms, five or six in number. Like the hardware people, they control the situation so far as sorting up trade is concerned. Less than carloads cannot be bought to advantage east of Winnipeg, but in car lots and over they must fight for their share of the trade. That they are succeeding in the struggle is apparent from the tremendous increase in their turnover during the past few years.

The conditions which have led up to this increase are from without as well as from within. Apart from economical management and well-directed energy, the settlement of the country, a succession of large crops, phenomenal railway construction, and

Winnipeg by resident agents. Hardware, which naturally follows lumber, is handled on a much larger scale proportionately, for the reason that we compete in lumber with British Columbia mills for a large share of the Western trade, while our hardware merchants are without local competition as far west as the summit of the Selkirks. This branch is handled by several strong firms, whose warehouses are said to be unsurpassed in size, style, and convenience in Canada, and it is learned that the output exceeds fifteen hundred cars per annum. The grocery

above all the abolition, or at least amelioration, of discriminating freight-rates have contributed to this success. These conditions, of course, apply to all branches of trade. Dry-goods, handled here by three strong firms in exceptionally good premises; clothing, boots and shoes, rubber goods, crockery, drugs, stationery, and fruits are all well represented by strong firms, whose ratings, we notice, go a peg higher every year or so. The houses handling these lighter goods have keener competition from the East, as freight-rates are not so much in evidence; be-



ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, WINNIPEG.



ONE OF THE MANY SHADY DRIVES ABOUT WINNIPEG.



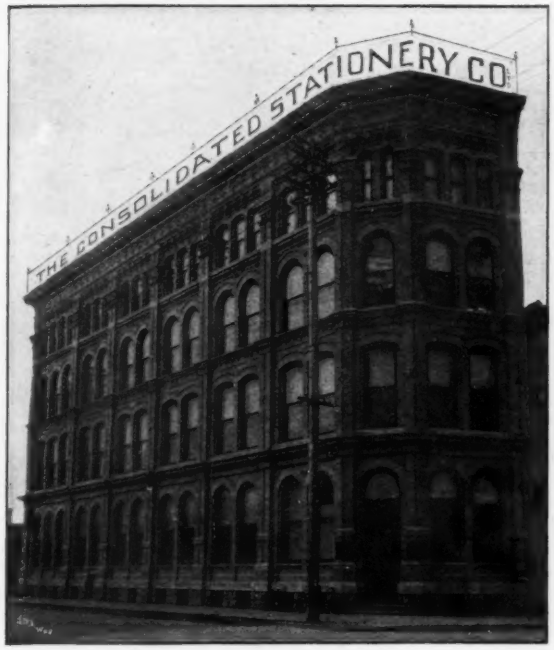
WINNIPEG'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

sides, many of these lines, such as dry-goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and rubbers are bought in advance; the question of time, therefore, is not so much a consideration. But that the Winnipeg houses in these lines are increasing their hold upon the country cannot be doubted, and it matters little whether their success is due to between-season or bulk trade or both, so long as substantial progress is made. We will, however, venture to remark that they are well in the race for all kinds of trade.

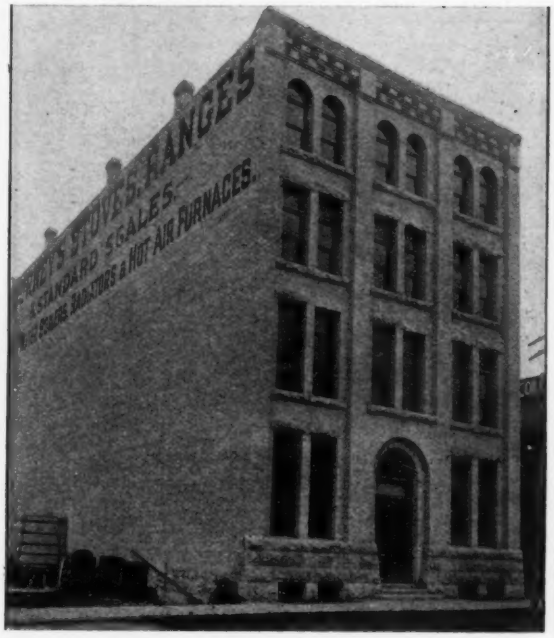
The three dominant branches of commerce have their respective organizations—the Board of Trade, the Grain and Produce Exchange, and the Bankers' Association. The first named is supposed to be the guardian-angel of all branches, but some of its committees appear to have usurped the functions of the Jobbers' Union and become the wholesalers' medium of concerted action. The Grain and Produce Exchange was organized thirteen years ago, and by this time has become a very powerful institution and has tended to center the grain trade of the country in Winnipeg. It is safe to say that ninety-five per cent of the grain business in Manitoba and the Western Territories pass through the hands of the members of this exchange. According to the last annual report, thirty-five million bushels of wheat (including flour) were exported from this country, as against four and a half millions ten years ago. At this rate of increase, and with only a fraction of our wheat lands under cultivation, the prospective volume of business ahead of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange is enormous. About eighty members of the Grain Exchange are resident in Winnipeg, and about half of these are actively engaged in grain business, while some thirty-five seats are held by dealers living at country points.

The Bankers' Association is a more select body. There are only twelve members, but they sit in high places and command by gesture. They represent over forty million dollars capital, and for obvious reasons the other two classes cultivate their business acquaintance. The Winnipeg Clearing House, an institution maintained by the Bankers' Association, has become our barometer of trade. Like that of other cities, it is not infallible, but its reports are a fair indication of the volume of business done. The reports point to two important facts:—first, that Winnipeg is growing very fast; second, that it is a greater center—population of constituency considered—than any other city in Canada. The Winnipeg bank clearings have increased from $64,146,438 in 1896 to $107,786,814 in 1899, nearly seventy per cent, while the total for the latter year is thirty-seven millions more than Halifax and seventy-five millions more than St. Johns. These two cities are commercial centers for their respective Provinces, each of which has a population equal to Manitoba and the Territories. The two cities down by the sea are not mentioned for the purpose of invidious distinction, but because they almost parallel Winnipeg in point of size and commercial surroundings. Montreal and Toronto alone lead Winnipeg, and will, we suppose, continue to do so—especially Montreal, even after the territory west of the lakes become in point of population the greater half of Canada; their geographical position gives them this advantage.

That Winnipeg will maintain her position there can be little doubt. In war, education, and politics the center is always the point offering the greatest facilities for operations; so in commerce. As long as Winnipeg commands the high roads to the buying and producing public, and her business men maintain high ideals, her supremacy is not likely to vanish. The railroads radiating from this point not only reach out towards the cardinal points of the compass, but divide the circle eleven times. The South-Eastern is now opening up a new and magnificent country; the South-Western and Pembina branches, and the South-Western lines of the Northern Pacific tap the great grain-fields of Southern Manitoba; the Manitoba & North-West and the Dauphin lines are doing like duty in the mixed farming districts; the Canadian Pacific Railway's main line west not only brings the territory immediately traversed within our reach, but places us in close connection with the quick-developing districts served by the various branches—the



THE CONSOLIDATED STATIONERY CO., WINNIPEG.



THE GURNEY STOVE AND RANGE CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG.

Prince Albert, the Calgary and Edmonton, and the Crow's Nest. The smaller branches of railroad—the Emerson Branch, Selkirk, Stonewall, and the Portage branches all start from Winnipeg, and are destined to become in time important feeders, as they are all intended to be extended as the country beyond requires. These various lines of railway aggregate 4,175 miles within the territory easily tributary to Winnipeg.

With this advantage of communication it is hard to see how Winnipeg can be superseded as a distributing center. Of course, when so much depends on railroads we are dependent



SECTIONAL VIEWS OF ROBINSON & CO.'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE, WINNIPEG—GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING AND GROCERY DEPARTMENTS ON THE LEFT, LACE CURTAIN AND MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS ON THE RIGHT.



THE CLARENDON, C. F. BUNNEL, PROP.—WINNIPEG'S LEADING HOTEL.



THE BANK OF MONTREAL, WINNIPEG.



BUILDINGS OCCUPIED BY THE C. P. R. LAND DEPARTMENT, THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, AND THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, IN WINNIPEG.

to some extent upon railroad management. Freight-rates, which may be well within the law, may be grossly unfair. The rates which favor one point to the prejudice of another are not fair, and Winnipeg in the past has not been a stranger to this discrimination. On this point there is now little complaint. The arrangement between the trunk-lines and the Winnipeg Board of Trade, by which the rates from the East to this city and out again to any point west of Winnipeg and east of the Selkirk Mountains should not exceed the through rate to any such point, except a charge for cartage at Winnipeg in the first case of two to eight cents a hundred pounds (according to classification), is a reasonable one. The two to eight cents for handling is a handicap to just that extent, but it cannot be quoted as unfair. It is offset by quicker service and by all the conditions incident to a convenient base of supply.

The growing needs of an ever-increasing population will force to the front towns and cities of local importance all through the West. In such a vast territory jobbing centers will become a necessity of the country, and nowhere should such development be more heartily welcomed than in Winnipeg. The building up of Western cities does not mean our destruction, but the contrary should be the fact. Another transcontinental road making a center of another city might dim our glory. Such a road is bound to be one of the facts of the future, but it is not likely to enter the field for colonization purposes alone; but with a share of Winnipeg trade in view, we are bound to be touched in route if nothing more, and this means, of course, new fields for Winnipeg merchants. It is hard to guess at any contingency that would move the commercial center to a point farther west; it is easier to suspect Port Arthur or Fort William of the theft of our supremacy. These towns are at the head of cheap transportation, and, with increased railroad connection to the West, they stand to do some business; but the chances of success in this direction are more remote than their chance of becoming a great grain center. The bulk of the grain must be handled and stored there, but there will be always this against them,—they are four or five hundred miles away from the wheat-fields, an important objection to large buyers. Perhaps to some extent they will affect Winnipeg as Duluth now affects St. Paul and Minneapolis, with the advantage of closer proximity to both the consuming and producing population in favor of Duluth.

Another thing in favor of centralizing trade in Winnipeg is the field for certain lines of manufacture. There are a few industries that should control the local market against all comers, and, as the local market grows, so should they develop. Flour, oatmeal, leather, woolen-goods, biscuits, canned and dressed beef and hog products should all be made here for at least home consumption. Flour is of course already one of our great exports, oatmeal is fast coming to the front, hams and bacon would be made even now for export if the farmers would give a few minutes a day to hogs; biscuits and soap are made in considerable quantities, but the other articles belong to the future. Why should hides be shipped East and brought back in the shape of leather? Freight-rates would be a big profit to the tanner. We produce millions of sheep, yet no serious attempt is made to make woolen goods, and we wear more of this particular fabric per head than any other people in the world. We export nearly five million dollars' worth of cattle on the hoof, but import canned beef for our own use. These anomalies will surely correct themselves in the future, and when that time arrives, Winnipeg should be well in line for the location of these industries. Cheap fuel and good shipping facilities are important to the manufacturer. Fuel may never be very cheap in Winnipeg, but with the obstruction in the Red River at St. Andrew's Rapids overcome and the center of the coal trade located here, fuel should be cheaper here than anywhere else in the country; and with railroads running in all directions, we should become the center for at least the manufacture of articles named.

It is becoming the general remark that there will be three great cities in Canada,—Montreal, Winnipeg, and Vancouver.



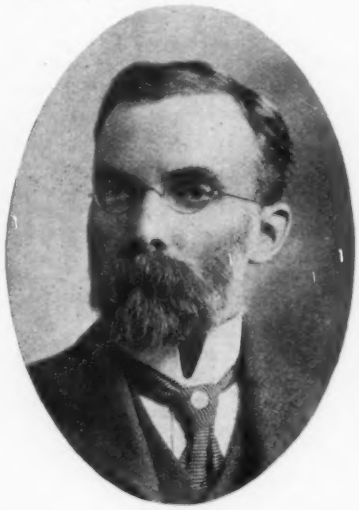
D. K. ELLIOTT,
of R. J. Whitla & Co., President Winnipeg Board of Trade.



A. M. NANTON,
Ex-President Winnipeg Board of Trade, and Member of Firm of Osler, Hammond & Nanton.



R. T. RILEY,
Ex.President Winnipeg Board of Trade, and Manager of W. E. Sanford Mfg. Co., Limited.



D. W. BOLE,
President of the Bole Drug Co., and Ex-President Winnipeg Board of Trade.



R. J. WHITLA,
Of R. J. Whitla & Co.—Ex-President Winnipeg Board of Trade.



F. W. STOBART,
President of Stobart Sons & Co., and Ex- President Winnipeg Board of Trade.



E. L. DREWRY,
Ex-President Winnipeg Board of Trade, and Proprietor of Redwood and Empire Breweries.



THOS. RYAN,
Wholesale Boots and Shoes, Winnipeg.



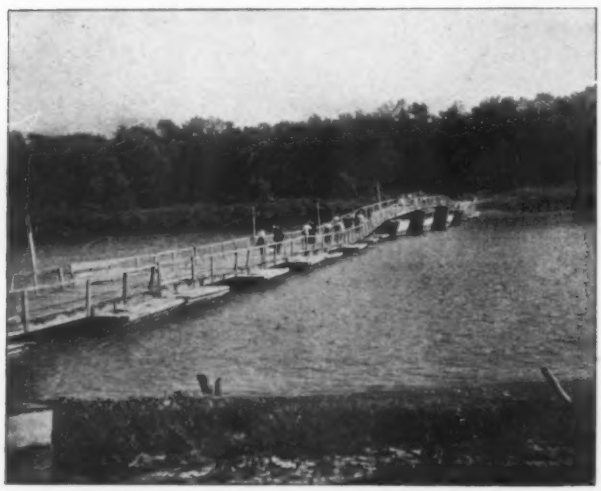
CHAS. N. BELL,
Secretary of Winnipeg Board of Trade.



RUINS OF OLD FORT GARRY, ONE OF WINNIPEG'S HISTORIC LANDMARKS.



IMPOSING BUILDING OF THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA, WINNIPEG.



A PICTURESQUE PONTOON BRIDGE ACROSS RED RIVER TO ELM PARK, WINNIPEG.

This is not an unreasonable prediction. Montreal, on account of its shipping facilities, should become our New York; Winnipeg should be the Chicago, and Vancouver the San Francisco of the Dominion, all for the same reasons that have made the American cities famous.

WINNIPEG AS A BUSINESS CENTER.

BY CHAS. N. BELL.

Winnipeg is the main depot for supplies required by the inhabitants of the vast territory extending from the mining region in Western Ontario to the Kootenay mining country in the Rocky Mountains, including the whole Province of Manitoba, the Territories of East and West Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, parts of the Province of Ontario and of British Columbia, the whole of the great unorganized District of Keewatin, and vast areas lying along the Athabasca and Mackenzie to the north of the Territories of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Winnipeg, both the political and commercial capital of the Province of Manitoba, is situated at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, and is almost midway in Canada between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, having, at a distance of forty miles north, Lake Winnipeg, an immense body of fresh water, over 250 miles in length, abounding in fish, and with shores for the most part heavily timbered. The city is just sixty-five miles north of the international boundary-line between Canada and the United States, with which latter country the city has three direct lines of railway. Situated almost on the eastern edge of the great prairie country, there stretches to the east and north a vast area of gold and other mineral-producing territories, extending from the international line north to Hudson's Bay. The agricultural, ranching, coal and other mineral lands comprising the districts supplied with goods by the wholesale houses of Winnipeg reach in a straight line 1,200 miles to the west. It will thus be seen that Winnipeg has an immense field for trade, and there can be no doubt that, as in the past, it will continue to stand without a rival as the commercial center of the great central region of Canada.

Railways already branch out from the city in all directions. Ten main or branch lines radiate from this center of traffic, and two other lines find entrance over the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The complete railway system centering in Winnipeg affords perfect facilities to the retailer doing business to the east, north, and west for the securing of his stocks of merchandise at short notice, and merchants take full advantage of the opportunities afforded them. The railway companies recognize Winnipeg as one of the principal wholesale depots of Canada, and deal with its jobbers and manufacturers on that basis. While it is impossible in an article of this description to give in detail anything like a full list of the lines of goods handled in the city, it will be readily understood that everything in the form of merchandise required to meet the wants of a mixed community are carried in stock.

As a most substantial evidence of the volume of business done through Winnipeg, it may be stated that, according to the Government postoffice returns, during last year 4,532,840 letters were actually mailed at the Winnipeg postoffice, and that the revenue from the sale of postage-stamps was $198,318.

Winnipeg naturally is the center of the grain and milling trades of Canada's prairie country. The elevator storage capacity of the country, exclusive of the great terminals at Fort William, is about 16,000,000 bushels. This fact will convey a better idea of the extent of the grain trade than any review of detailed statistics. The cattle trade of the Canadian Northwest is also centered in Winnipeg, and it may be mentioned—merely to note the extraordinary progress made by Winnipeg in the few years following its coming into existence, as well as the development of the prairie country—that the largest grain and cattle exporting firms in the Dominion of Canada have their headquarters in this city.

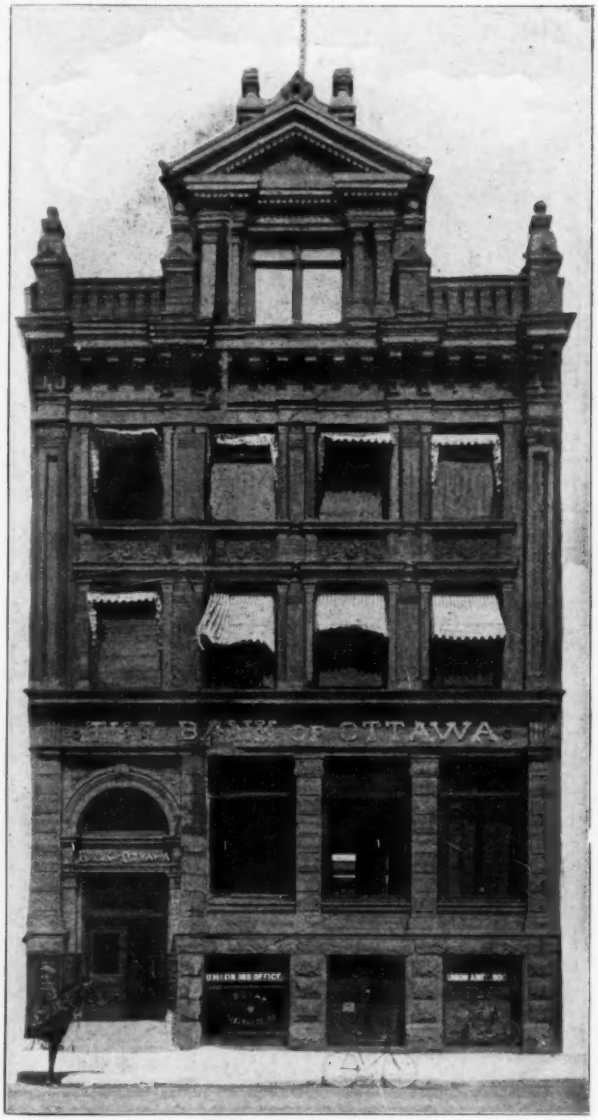
While numerous manufactories, necessitated by the situation, exist in Winnipeg, there can be no doubt that as the population



CITY TICKET OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, WINNIPEG.



PRINCESS STREET, ON WEST SIDE OF MARKET SQUARE, WINNIPEG.



THE BANK OF OTTAWA, WINNIPEG.



UNION BANK BLOCK, WINNIPEG.



WHOLESALE COMMISSION HOUSE OF MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., WINNIPEG.



WHOLESALE HARDWARE HOUSE OF MILLER, MORSE & CO., WINNIPEG.



THE BUILDING, COR. PRINCESS AND ALEXANDER STREETS, WINNIPEG, OCCUPIED BY BROMLEY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF TENTS, MATTRESSES, ETC., AND MACKENZIE & MILLS, DEALERS IN TEAS, COFFEES, JAMS, ETC.

of Western Canada increases, and thereby the consumption of manufactured articles extends, Winnipeg will become a large manufacturing center, having an adequate supply of iron and other economic mineral ores to the east and north, and abundant supplies of fuel. In the immediate vicinity of the city are unlimited deposits of building-stone and the finest clay, which are already being utilized for building purposes.

The Red River is now being improved by the Dominion Government, so that vessels drawing nine feet of water may navigate from the remotest ends of Lake Winnipeg direct to the wharves along the city's front.

Having thus dealt very generally with the present and prospective future of Winnipeg as a trade center, it may not be out of place to record that Winnipeg is not only the commercial capital of the vast extent of country lying between Lake Superior and British Columbia and north of the international line, but it is the center for the federal offices situated therein. The head Immigration, Lands, and Timber offices of the Dominion Government for the West are located here. The principal custom-house, registry of shipping excise, weights and measures, food products' examiners, coal oil, electric light, and gas inspection, postoffice inspection, grain, flour, and hide and leather inspection, intelligence office, receiver general, Government savings-bank, and other offices for the Canadian Northwest are placed in the city on account of its importance and central position. Winnipeg is also the Provincial capital of Manitoba, and in consequence the Legislature and the various Provincial departments have their official headquarters within the city limits. The superior courts are held here, which entails the attendance of the principal barristers and attorneys of the Province. With other Provincial government institutions, the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb is in Winnipeg. The regular troops on duty in Manitoba are in barracks in the city; and the volunteers, with headquarters here, cover corps of cavalry, field artillery, and the line. The head offices of the Hudson's Bay Company (in North America), the great land companies, and, in a word, all the great corporations doing business in this country, find it not only convenient, but necessary for the proper transaction of their affairs, to have their chief offices in this Western capital.

The Winnipeg General Hospital is an institution which the city may well be congratulated on maintaining, for the great part by her own contributions. The poor and the suffering, coming from any part of Manitoba, receive here the most careful and humane treatment in well-appointed buildings, at

the hands of skillful and experienced medical men and nurses. There is also a large and well-furnished hospital managed by Grey Nuns in St. Boniface, across the Red River from Winnipeg. A Maternity Hospital and a Training School for nurses are attached to the parent institution. The Women's Home, Children's Home, and many other kindred institutions, are worthy of all praise.

WINNIPEG REAL ESTATE.

BY C. H. ENDERTON.

It is now almost ninety years since Lord Selkirk—who planted the first colony in the American Northwest, brought by water from Scotland to the Red River, via the Hudson's Bay—basing his prophecy upon personal observation and study of the illimitable "grassy sea of wealth," extending west from the valley of the Red River, predicted that these exhaustless plains and valleys would some day support a population of thirty millions of people. The post at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, the ground on which Winnipeg now stands, was then the trade center for the colony and the country. A trade center by birth, Winnipeg was then, as she is now and will be for all time, the gateway to the vast empire extending from the great lakes on the East to the gold-fields of the Kootenay on the West, and from the international boundary on the South to the farthest point in the North where there is a grain-grower or cattle-raiser who needs a market, or a trapper who requires supplies.

The experience of the Red River settlers and isolated farmers scattered through the country had furnished evidence of the phenomenal possibilities of the soil, just as the records of the Hudson's Bay posts show that the finest quality of wheat in the world can be produced at a point as far northwest of Winnipeg as Winnipeg is northwest from New York, and that, at a point as much farther north from this place as Winnipeg is north of St. Paul, barley and potatoes can be successfully produced

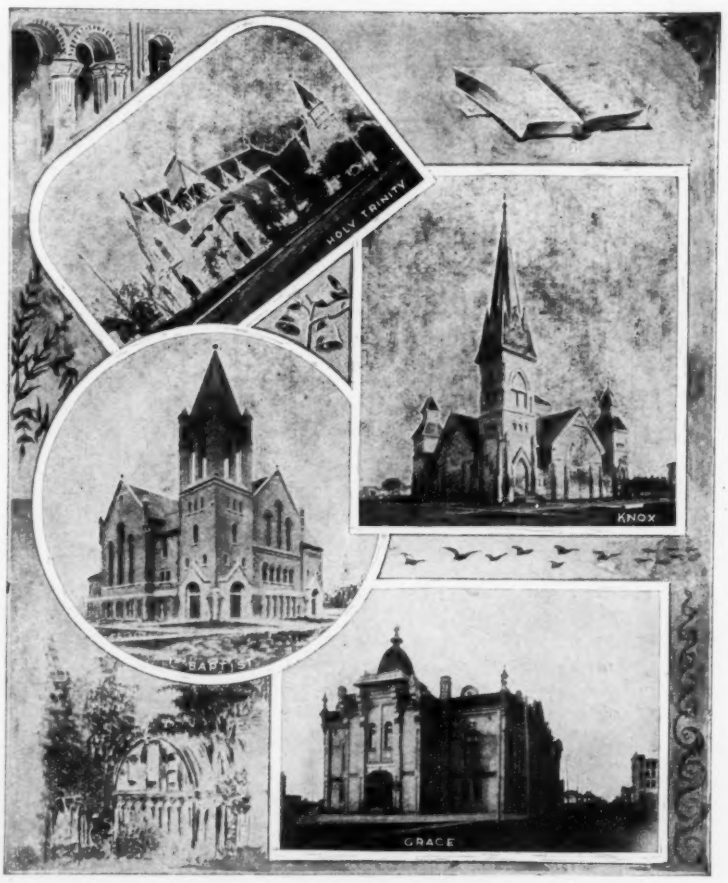
So, when the much-talked project of building a railway from ocean to ocean across Canada had become an assured fact, and the world's millions who were hungering for a farm were about to be given access to this favored land, Winnipeg naturally became the objective point and the base of operations for the wise men from the East who had a notion of profiting by the rapid settlement of the country which was soon to follow its being opened up by the great transcontinental railway. In the short space of three years, the little town of 4,500 grew into a city of 25,000.

The country had yet to prove itself—the settlers, like all the noble band of pioneers, had to buy their experience; some, having set their hands to the plow, turned back, and many came only to sit on the fence. Much of the sudden growth was of the mushroom, and the building of the balloon, style. The wind had to come out of the inflation, and much of the building had to be done over. As the anticipation of the agricultural possibilities of this vast empire, which is Winnipeg's exclusive field, afforded the excuse of the boom of 1881, so the realization of the capabilities of the country, proven up by the steady and certain experience of twenty years, furnishes reason for the progressive, substantial, and conservative city of 54,778 people of 1900, the commercial, railway, financial and educational center, and the metropolis of Western Canada, now the third city in the Dominion in business importance, and soon to become second only to Montreal in population.

Here is the head office of the Hudson's Bay Company (in America); and the land and mortgage companies doing business in the Canadian Northwest, from whatever locality their capital may come, find that this city, on account of its importance and location, is the proper place for their head offices.

Until it had been proved beyond doubt that a farmer of ordinary intelligence, economy and industry could prosper in this country, the process of settlement was slow. Instances of wonderful profit, such as paying for an improved farm with a single crop, were published in the immigration literature, only to be met and the effect neutralized by the reports of the disastrous failures of many gentlemen farmers who, after sinking thousands of pounds in ill-advised experiments, went back home and gave the country a bad name. The unprecedented yields and the disastrous failures were widely heralded; and in the meanwhile the ordinary farmers, in slowly increasing numbers, were making a record of the average experience of average farmers in average districts in the Province and Territories. In 1885 there were 10,815 farmers in the Province, and 524,500 acres under cultivation. In 1890 the number of farmers was 13,877, and the acres under crop, 1,066,416; and in 1899 there were 35,000 farmers, and 2,435,914 acres under cultivation. The Government statistics carefully collected since 1883, showing the experiences of this large number of farmers scattered through the various districts from Winnipeg to the western boundary of the Province, furnish sufficient data for forming a judgment of the chances of a farmer getting on for a term of years, and prove that no spot in the world furnishes a better opportunity for success in this line. The value of the record of average experience, as compared with isolated cases, as an argument for the home-seeker, is shown by the manner in which the stream of immigration to Manitoba and the Territories has been swelling during the past few years.

For ten years after the boom its evil effects were felt, and there was more or less doubt as to the ability of the country to



SOME WINNIPEG CHURCHES.

support a farming population, and a hesitancy, even among those living here, to attach their fortunes permanently to this part of the Dominion. The records of the registry office show, even as late as 1891, that a surprisingly small number of the residents of Winnipeg owned their own homes, and that the greater portion of the improved property, as well as almost all the vacant lands, were owned by non-residents and by mortgage companies. In fact, the air of general dilapidation, the lack of paint, and the unhung-gate appearance of the residential portion of the city, would have conveyed this impression to the visitor without any reference to the records. There was little inclination to own Winnipeg property, and a strong disposition to put up with the want of conveniences in rented premises rather than risk an investment in real estate in Winnipeg, even to the extent of purchasing a home. The mortgage and land companies had long lists of houses which they were offering for sale at very low prices and on particularly seductive terms.

But beginning with 1891, a perfect revolution of feeling in this respect seems to have taken place. One is safe in saying that the percentage of dwelling-houses owned by the occupants is now ten times greater than it was ten years ago. Nor again is it necessary to search the records to be informed of this change. It is shown in a dozen different ways in the general appearance of the city, and especially in the large amount of street-paving, macadam, cedar block, and asphalt, which has been laid during the past five years. While in 1890, on none of the residential streets was to be seen anything more satisfactory or attractive than the naked mud, today every street containing any considerable number of residences has an artificial pavement and well-kept grass boulevard on each side, planted with shade-trees.

When the boom Winnipeg was built, building-stone was very hard to get, and most of the dwellings, even of the best class, were built upon posts. During the past few years, under the frontage tax system, sewers have been laid in most of the streets, and thousands of houses have been moved to make room for better ones, or have been raised and supplied with stone foundations and modern improvements. In fact, by far the greater portion of the dwelling-houses in the city have either been newly built or rebuilt during the last decade. This is also true of the school-buildings and churches.

No better evidence could be desired of the faith held in the country tributary to Winnipeg, and in the city itself, by those best qualified to judge, than the action of the chartered banks. Under the Canadian system of large banks with branches located through the several Provinces, all portions of the Dominion are most intimately connected in a business and financial way. The banking capital for Manitoba and the Territories is furnished by these banks, which have head offices in the East, and naturally the managers and directors of these institutions must keep in the closest touch with, and acquire a most intimate knowledge of, the business and financial conditions and requirements of this Western country in which their money is invested. Of the six chartered banks that were in Winnipeg in 1890, two only owned their own buildings. One of these is now remodeling its premises, and the other is erecting a beautiful seven-story building, for which purpose it is tearing down a substantial three-story brick and stone building which it has heretofore occupied, and the same kind of a building adjoining, which it recently purchased. Since 1890, six other chartered banks have established branches in Winnipeg, making the present number twelve, with a combined capital of $43,621,426, and a reserve of $23,430,689. Of these banks, five have since purchased or erected buildings for themselves, all of a high class and on the best parts of Main Street. In one case, the Bank of Commerce, the building covers over fifty feet frontage, cost over $125,000, and will be occupied solely by the bank; and another, the Dominion Bank, sixty by 100 feet on what is considered the most valuable corner of the city, costing about $150,000, will have a single tenant. The fact that these financial institutions, which have heretofore been paying $1,200 and $1,500 yearly for rent, are now willing to charge their Winnipeg business with interest, taxes, and insurance on so large an investment without any return from tenants, certainly shows a large degree of confidence in this city. As a matter of fact, Winnipeg is the third city in monetary matters in the Dominion. In 1895 the bank clearances amounted to $55,834,630, in 1896 to $64,146,438, in 1897 to $84,435,000, in 1898 to $90,674,000, and in 1899 to $107,786,814.

The policy of Canada's large financial institutions is being followed by the leading commercial houses of the Dominion, some of which have erected large warehouses here during the past year; and many who were represented here only by their travelers carrying small lines of samples, find it advisable to rent warehouses and to carry stocks in Winnipeg.

Until the last few years, very few new warehouse buildings were erected, as the buildings constructed during the boom days seemed to furnish more space than was required for this purpose; and this class of property went begging for tenants at ridiculously low rents. During the last three years, however, the demand for wholesale and jobbing premises has entirely outgrown the buildings, and, beginning with the erection of an immense warehouse on Bannatyne Street in 1897, there have been built a large number of four- and five-story warehouses having a frontage of fifty to eighty feet, and a depth of 100 to 140 feet, of most modern construction, and these are usually occupied by the owners. Although Winnipeg has been especially noted for its large number of warehouses, it is no exaggeration to say that the new buildings erected during the last four years have more than doubled the space used for this purpose.

Notwithstanding the large amount of building during the last few years, there is not a vacant warehouse in the city, nor is there a vacant store or dwelling-house. On account of the rise in cost of material, a great many who contemplated building this year have decided to postpone operations. Nevertheless, building permits amounting to $750,000 have been issued this season, and before the year is over this amount will be doubled if not trebled, not including the new million-dollar C. P. R. hotel and station. Rents have advanced from twenty-five to fifty per cent, and there is an absolute famine of dwelling-houses.

The great prosperity of the country, based upon the unrivaled success of thousands of farmers, has infused a feeling of confidence through all lines of business and, among people generally, an air of buoyant hope. Nor is this faith in the country and city confined to the citizens of Winnipeg, but seems to have pervaded the whole of the Eastern Provinces, whose people look to the West as the hope of the Dominion.

It would naturally be expected that these favorable conditions would be reflected in the Winnipeg real estate market. They have been so reflected to a certain degree only. There has been a steady and increasing demand for residential property, a disposition to buy homes, but, with rare exceptions, this has had little effect upon prices. In the best residential portion of the city, where hundreds of houses have been built during recent years, there has been an advance of from $20 a front foot, the price ten years ago, to $24, the price today. Other inside lots have increased in the same proportion; and outside lots, from one to two miles from the post-office, for which there is not much demand for present use, can be bought in bunches as cheap today as at any time during the last twenty years. Of Main Street property, much more has been sold during the past two years than during the preceding fifteen years. The purchasers have generally been local men who have bought as an investment, or financial institutions buying to improve. For the best business property the market is strong, and several sales of central Main Street frontage have been made at an advance of fifty per cent on prices of three years ago. On Bannatyne and Market streets, being rapidly built up by wholesale houses,

With the immense increase in population, and the many some properties have advanced 400 per cent in the last two years. new facilities offered in the form of electric cars, better streets and sidewalks, schools, and so forth, it may appear an anomaly that inside residential property has increased only twenty per cent in ten years, and that outside properties appear to have de-

clined rather than increased in value. The reason is probably to be found in the fact that many of the vacant lots have been owned by people who have been paying taxes on them since the boom, and, the demand, being only for actual use, has never been greater than the number of those who, unwilling or unable to hold longer, have been ready to sell for whatever they could get. The price has been regulated by the anxiety of the owner to sell, and not by the purchaser's ability to pay. That this is true is shown by the experience of a particular street or two where sales were made at an advance of from thirty to fifty per cent above the price at which the adjacent lots had just been sold—an advance caused, not by any new improvement, but on account of the last "sick" owner having sold out. The experience is, that in localities which are building up, after those who are ready to sacrifice their properties have been disposed of, the sales do not cease, but go on in about the same numbers at considerably enhanced values.

There is a demand for good terrace properties and for business property as an investment, but no demand for property of any kind of speculation. Consequently, unimproved lots on side streets which do not appear to have an immediate use, and even well-located suburban lots and acres, can in some cases be purchased at much less than their assessed value, and at half the price at which all the surrounding property is held. Land between two and two and a half miles from the post-office and electric car-lines can be bought for fifty dollars an acre. Workingmen's lots, one mile from the post-office, near the electric cars and schools, are held at two dollars a front foot.

The number of parcels being offered at sacrifice prices is not large, and a comparatively small number of purchases, properly distributed, would take all the "snaps" off the market, and very materially stiffen prices.

With the great tide of immigration now sweeping into the country, and the rapid sale and settlement of farm lands, there is every reason to believe that the steady, healthy growth in the population of Winnipeg will not only continue, but will increase with the accelerated force which has been experienced by all Western cities after passing the 50,000 stage.

Should the experience of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Kansas City be repeated by Winnipeg, it should mean an increase of 100,000 in population within the next decade. If this should prove true, the low prices at which some of these properties in Winnipeg are now being quoted offer to the investor an opportunity for immense profit such as has rarely, if ever, been offered by any of the cities on the continent to those purchasing at the most favorable period of the development.

TWO TONS OF PURE COPPER ROCK.

A singular discovery was recently made by a couple of Finlanders on Sixteen-Mile Creek in Montana. It was a huge, misshapen bowlder, or rough, unwashed rock, which proved to be almost pure copper. It was moss-covered and weather-beaten, and for ten or fifteen years past sheep herders have made it a rendezvous from which they watched their flocks, and where they sat to partake of their luncheon, it being a rock apparently upon an eminence in a vast prairie. Passing it recently, the White Sulphur Springs (Mont.) *Husbandman* says, the discoverers of its value happened to strike it with a pick, when, instead of rebounding as expected, it stuck in the bowlder. Examination proved that it was so pure in copper that it dents rather than breaks. The bowlder is estimated to weigh two tons. This find has set men to scouring the country for miles, hoping to find the source of the wonderful specimen.



IN THE WINNIPEG STOCK YARDS.

IN THE WINNIPEG BUSINESS WORLD.

STOBART SONS & COMPANY, LIMITED.

One of the pioneer wholesale dry-goods firms of Canada is that bearing the name of Stobart Sons & Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, who occupy a large building at the corner of Portage Avenue and Smith Street. This business was originally established in 1874, and is now owned by a joint-stock company, of which Fred. W. Stobart is president and managing director, and A. C. Bulling secretary and treasurer. Stobart Sons & Company cover that vast territory extending from Port Arthur to the summits of the Rockies, and have twenty-seven men constantly in their employ.

THE W. E. SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

Sanford Block, corner of Princess and Bannatyne streets, Winnipeg, of which we give an illustration, was built by the late Senator Sanford in 1890, he finding it at that time impossible to get suitable accommodation in the city for the branch establishment of the W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Hamilton, of which he was president. This company has been doing business in the Province of Manitoba and the West ever since the year 1868. In 1882, for the convenience of their customers and the protection of their own business, it opened up a warehouse in Winnipeg for the purpose of carrying a sorting stock of their manufacture of ready-made clothing. In the year 1898 they found that the means of transportation had so improved between Hamilton and this country that the carrying of stock in this city was unnecessary; so for the past two years all orders of any size have been filled direct from the factory at Hamilton, and the building is now being used for their own offices and sample-rooms, the balance being rented to the Canadian Fire Insurance Company and other tenants.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON.

Prominent among Canadian brokers, financial agents and dealers in railway and municipal debentures is the firm of Osler, Hammond & Nanton, which occupies beautiful quarters in the new Dominion Bank Building, at the corner of Main and McDermott streets. This firm was first established in Toronto in 1867, and in 1884 offices were opened in Winnipeg. Osler, Hammond & Nanton are managers for the North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company, Limited; the Ontario & Qu' Appelle Land Company, and they are agents for the Calgary & Edmonton Railway Company, the Qu' Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway Company, and the Alberta Railway & Coal

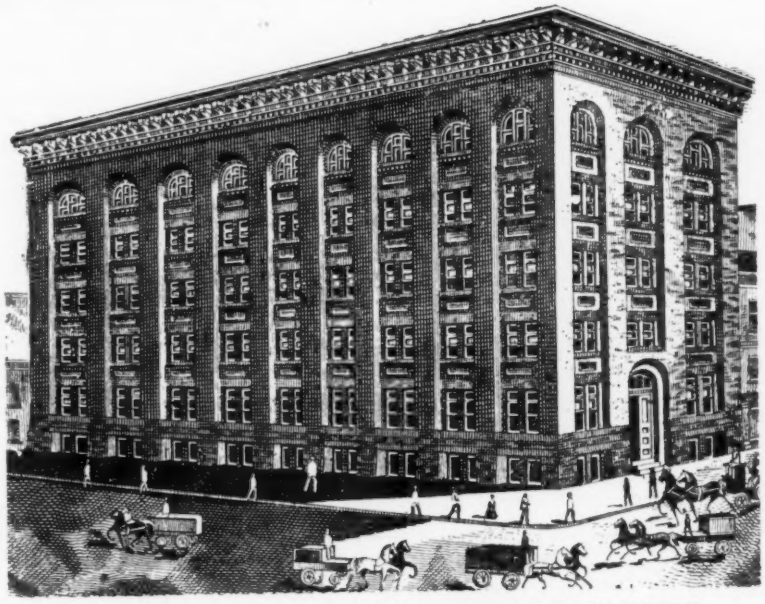


WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE OF W. E. SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG.



WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS HOUSE OF STOBART SONS & CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG.

Company. They are also general agents in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories for the Law Union & Crown Insurance Company of London, England, which was founded in 1825 and has assets of over twenty million dollars. The name of Osler, Hammond & Nanton is known to every railroad man, mine owner, speculator, banker or financial agent in the Dominion of Canada.



BUILDING OCCUPIED BY R. J. WHITLA & CO., WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS, WINNIPEG.

R. J. WHITLA & CO.

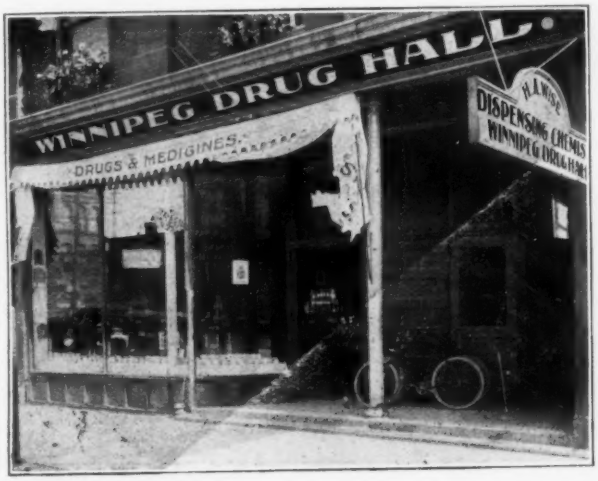
The accompanying picture shows the magnificent new warehouse of R. J. Whitla & Company, wholesale dry-goods merchants, which is situated at the corner of Arthur and McDermott, Winnipeg. The firm is composed of R. J. Whitla and D. K. Elliott, who came to Winnipeg in 1897. After building up a fine retail trade on Main Street, they disposed of the latter, erected a large warehouse, and established an exclusively whoesale dry-goods business. Their trade having for some time outgrown their premises, they decided last year to build a new warehouse on the present site, and a commodious building was erected, consisting of six spacious floors. It is built of solid brick and stone, and in arrangement is so complete that it is doubtful whether any other warehouse in the Dominion of Canada is its superior. The firm employs a large staff, and has two buyers continually in the British and foreign markets supplying the wants of its extensive trade. Five traveling representatives carry the company's samples throughout the West, and the business done is eminently worthy of the magnificent building it is carried on in.



R. A. LISTER & CO., LIMITED, DEALERS IN CREAMERY AND DAIRY SUPPLIES, WINNIPEG.

R. A. LISTER & CO., LIMITED.

R. A. Lister & Company, Limited, of the Victoria Iron Works, Dursley, England, at the head of which concern are R. A. Lister, justice of the peace for the County of Gloucester, founder of the firm, and his three sons, perceiving the great possibilities of Manitoba and the Northwest for dairying, opened a branch house in Winnipeg four years ago for the sale of their dairy machinery and cream separators. The amount of business done has fully justified the venture, as goods of their manufacture are to be found in every creamery in the country, from Lake of the Woods to Vancouver Island. At the latter point, and in British Columbia generally, E. G. Prior & Company, Limited, act as general Provincial agents. An important part of the business has been the supplying of hand cream separators direct to farmers, to enable them to separate their milk on the farm, retaining the sweet skim-milk to be fed warm to calves, and disposing of the cream to the factory cream haulers, whose routes now cover nearly every part of the country. From the beginning this branch house has been under the management of Wm. Scott, who has resided in the Province twenty years, and has been closely identified with the dairy industry all of the time. A unique phase of this firm's operations is the placing of a small steamer on the Red River, at the rising railway center of Morris, for the purpose of collecting cream from the farmers whose homesteads line both banks. In establishing their Morris factory they have been much indebted to the Northern Pacific Railway Company for an ample supply of good water from its pumping station there.



WINNIPEG DRUG HALL, H. A. WISE, PROPRIETOR.

THE WINNIPEG DRUG HALL.

It is now well known that the virulent disease known as black leg, which affects large herds of cattle and destroys their youngest and best members, is easily prevented by vaccination. To this reason is attributable the great sale of "Black Leg Vac-



WHOLESALE HOUSE OF THE BOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG.

cine," which is exclusively controlled by the Winnipeg Drug Hall, H. A. Wise, dispensing chemist. And anthrax vaccine is another article, largely handled by Mr. Wise, which is very popular with the farmer. Anthrax is recorded as the most contagious, virulent and fatal of all diseases which attacks horses, cattle, sheep, mules and goats. The disease is also communicable to man by handling the hides or the wool of affected animals. Anthrax vaccine, the Winnipeg Drug Hall's goods, is in common use throughout the Dominion of Canada, and its praises are loudly sounded by farmers and stockmen who have occasion to make use of the same. Mr. Wise assumed proprietorship of the Winnipeg Drug Hall on December 1, 1899, and since that time his business has made rapid strides, and is now one of the largest of its kind in the Dominion. The Winnipeg Drug Hall occupies a building opposite the post-office and Dominion Bank, consisting of three floors. Although a large trade is done in the manufacture and distribution of many toilet and other specialties, Mr. Wise's chief business is his prescription department. His physicians' patronage is second to none in Canada. Among the specialties of the Winnipeg Drug Hall that have gained popularity are Pine Tree Balsam, for disinfecting purposes; Cucumber and Witch Hazel Cream, for tan and the complexion; Renovating Cream, which makes old clothes look new; Winter Lotion, for chapped hands and all roughness of the skin, and to be used after shaving; Antiseptic Foot Relief, for sore and tired feet and the prevention of perspiration; and, not least of all, the famous Howard's Hard-Water Toilet Soap, which is manufactured by Mr. Wise. This soap is a pure oil soap, that lathers freely in hard water and washes equally well in soft water. He has had an unprecedented demand for it, receiving quite recently an order from Great Britain for no less than twenty-five gross. The army and navy stores handle it constantly, and its popularity grows unceasingly. Mr. Wise has been in business eight years. After leaving school he taught for some time, and then took a course in a business college, from which he graduated. He then entered the Manitoba College of Pharmacy, completing the course with high honors, and receiving his diploma. He is still young, has a bright future before him, and is already reaping merited success.



CLARK BROS. & CO., WINNIPEG, WHOLESALE STATIONERS AND PAPER DEALERS.

IN WHOLESALE DRUG LINES.

Situated at the corner of Princess and McDermott streets in Winnipeg are the spacious offices and warehouses of the Bole Drug Company, where the large wholesale drug business, which covers that territory in Canada west of the Great Lakes, is conducted. D. W. Bole, president of the Bole Drug Company, is one of the oldest jobbers in the country, having been in the wholesale drug business for seventeen years—six years in the Northwest Territories and eleven years in Winnipeg. He established the Bole Drug Company two years ago, and it is now considered one of the strongest concerns of this kind in Canada. There are twenty-five employees, including the traveling men, and everything is carried usual to the wholesale drug business, such as drugs, patent medicines, and sundries. In addition to the large four-story warehouse in the heart of the city, there is also a commodious structure, used for similar purposes, on the transfer track, where are stored the heavy goods. The officers of the Bole Drug Company are: D. W. Bole, president; R. J. Campbell, vice-president; W. W. Bole, treasurer; and L. O. Bourget, secretary. In his eleven years' residence in Winnipeg, Mr. Bole has been very prominent in the affairs of the city, and has always had the best interests of the Manitoba capital at heart. He is at present chairman of the Board of Education, and is an ex-president of the Board of Trade. He also served two years as president of the Jobbers' Union. He is a Canadian by birth, having been born in Ontario, Canada, receiving his education there. The fully-subscribed capital of the company is $100,000.

CLARK BROS. & COMPANY.

A house that has gained a recognized position with the Western trade is that of Clark Bros. & Company, wholesale stationers and paper dealers, who occupy half of the Gault Bros. Company Building on Arthur Street and Bannatyne Avenue, giving them a floor space of twenty thousand feet. This firm has been in business for nearly five years, having been established under the name of Love, McAllister & Company. The establishment is perfectly equipped, carrying a complete line of everything used by the stationer or paper dealer. In the basement are stored wrapping-paper, paper bags and twine of every description, while on the first floor is a full line of writing papers, of which there are one hundred and twenty-five different lines; Barber Bros.' news and book papers, for whom Clark Bros. & Company are Western agents, and also a full line of printers' supplies. On the second floor is a general line of stationery bought from all parts of this continent and Europe, consisting of blank, counter and scribbling-books, envelopes, inks, files, and erasers. Toys and fancy goods are stored on the next floor, and are imported from England, Germany, France, Austria and the United States. Here can be found, also, a full line of Watson Foster's wall-papers, which are represented in the West by Clark Bros. & Company. Four travelers cover the terri-

tory from the lakes to British Columbia for this enterprising company.

JOHN W. PECK & COMPANY.

Every clothier in Canada is familiar with the name of John W. Peck & Company, the firm that manufactures clothing, shirts, and furs, and wholesales men's furnishings and hats. Their headquarters in Winnipeg occupy a beautiful stone and brick structure, consisting of four floors and a basement, at the corner of Notre Dame and Princess streets. They have also headquarters and a factory in Montreal, as well as a branch at Vancouver. The firm consists of John W. Peck of Montreal, and A. B. Bethune of Winnipeg. Mr Bethune manages the Winnipeg end of this large business, which employs thirty men in the West alone, a number of whom are constantly on the road in the interests of this house John W. Peck & Company's travelers cover all of Canada, but the Winnipeg house is concerned exclusively with the territory between Rat Portage and the Pacific Coast. Mr. Bethune has resided in Winnipeg eighteen years, and is a native of Scotland.



JOHN W. PECK & CO., WINNIPEG, JOBBERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING, FURS, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

GAULT BROS. COMPANY, LIMITED.

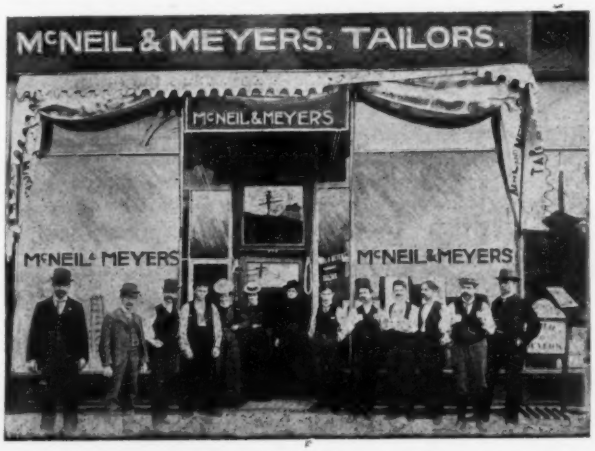
One of the most important events in Winnipeg's commercial history during the past year was the establishment of a branch house of the well-known wholesale dry-goods concern of Gault Bros. Company, Limited. For fifty years this company has been in business, and it is generally conceded that The Gault Bros. Company is favored with the largest patronage of any like institution in the Dominion, and therefore it has always enjoyed a very prosperous business in Winnipeg. The need of a branch house in Manitoba was always felt, and it was finally decided that the establishment of the same would be a paying investment. A beautiful building, built of white Bedford stone, and consisting of four floors and basement, was erected on the corner of Arthur Street and Bannatyne Avenue, and about three months ago the new branch house opened, fully equipped and ready for business. It is under the management of H. M. Belcher, who came to Winnipeg from Montreal. Mr. Belcher's name is well known in commercial circles. He has been in the wholesale dry-goods business twenty-eight years, and all this period he has been in the employ of Gault Bros. His able management, keen sagacity, and never-failing courtesy have already won for him the friendship and respect of every dry-goods merchant between Fort William and the Rocky Mountains, the territory covered by the Winnipeg house. The Gault Bros. Company, Limited, has been in business fifty years, and has its headquarters in the city of Montreal, with two other warehouses, one at Vancouver and the latest addition at Winnipeg. It handles all lines of dry-goods, and manufactures shirts and ties. The company also controls large interests in staple manufactories, such as cotton and woolen piece-goods, it having extensive interests in some of the largest and most famous cotton-mills in the Dominion. The opening in Winnipeg of The Gault Bros. Company means a great deal to Winnipeg and Western retailers. It gives them an opportunity to select from the same stock that is sold to the retailers through the Montreal house. The fact that Gault Bros. are manufacturers makes it possible for the house, through its Winnipeg branch, to place before the Winnipeg retailers the largest assortment of colors and styles that can be found anywhere. In the words of a prominent retail merchant of Winnipeg, "The opening of the new branch house of The Gault Bros. Company is a boom to the retail dry-goods business firms in the Western Provinces." The Gault Bros. Company, Limited, consists of the following members: A. F. Gault, L. H. Gault, R. W. MacDougall, and Jas. Rodger, all of Montreal. The Winnipeg branch will have in its employ in the neighborhood of thirty-five men.



WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS HOUSE OF GAULT BROS. CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG.

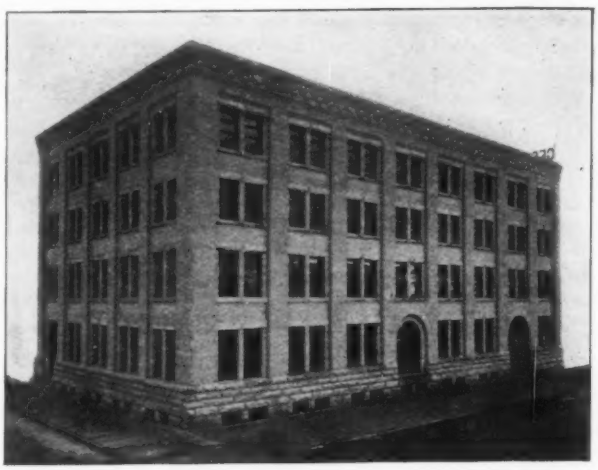
GEO. D. WOOD & COMPANY.

The firm of Geo. D. Wood & Company is a branch of the wholesale hardware firm of Wood, Vallance & Company of



McNEIL & MEYERS, WINNIPEG, FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS.

Hamilton, Ontario, which was established by Mr. A. T. Wood, present Liberal Member of Parliament for that city, in 1849, and is now the largest hardware business in the Dominion. The Winnipeg branch was opened in 1880. The house carries an extensive stock of shelf and heavy ware, paints, oils, glass, sporting-goods, tinware and granite ware. The trade extends through Manitoba, Northwest Territories, and British Columbia. The building, which is located on one of the best business sites in the city, consists of four floors and a basement. It has a frontage of seventy-three feet on McDermott Avenue, and one hundred and thirty-two feet on Arthur Street, with a depth at the rear of ninety-nine feet. The base of the walls, to a height of seven feet above the grade-line, is of Selkirk cut stone, the blocks being all cut to required size; the remainder is of solid white brick. The windows are admirably designed; the sills and trimmings are of stone from Bedford, Indiana; the lights on the ground floor consist of one sheet of plate-glass each, while those on the upper flats are of thirty-two-ounce glass. The basement, ground floor, second, third and fourth floors are used for storing purposes. On the second story are located the various offices. On the right of the landing is the general office, and at the northeast corner of the building is the private office, with a door leading from one to the other. This location of the office is designed for convenience in seeing customers as they enter. Facing the stairway, but on the west side of the building, is the office of the manager. From this office the sample-room is reached, which extends from the general office on the east to the western wall of the building; while on the south side of the manager's department is the office of the entry clerks. The sample-room is a marvel of neatness and compactness. The entire building is exceptionally well lighted, and one of which Winnipeg is justly proud. Geo. D. Wood & Company have also a large warehouse on the Canadian Pacific tracks, at the corner of Princess and Sutherland streets for storing heavy freight.



WHOLESALE HARDWARE HOUSE OF GEO. D. WOOD & CO., WINNIPEG.



WINNIPEG HOUSE OF THE AMES HOLDEN COMPANY, LIMITED, JOBBERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

THE AMES HOLDEN COMPANY, LIMITED.

The progress that has been made by manufacturing and jobbing interests of Winnipeg will soon leave very little to be desired. The writer spent a day among the busy factories of the capital city of Manitoba recently, in order to gauge the commercial pulse of this great market and to judge of the future. He visited the immense branch house of The Ames, Holden Company of Montreal, Limited, which is situated at the corner of Princess and McDermott streets, occupying a magnificent white brick building consisting of four floors and a basement. The Ames, Holden Company, manufacturers of wholesale boots and shoes, rubber goods and the celebrated Granby rubbers, has been before the Canadian people since 1853, and its name stands for integrity and reliability. Under the efficient management of Mr. A. L. Johnson, they have a splendid trade in that territory between Port Arthur and the Rocky Mountains. In its Winnipeg branch the company has one of the best, if not the best, equipped wholesale establishments in the Dominion, and it is one of the most spacious and conveniently arranged wholesale houses in Winnipeg. On the first floor are the general offices, Mr. Johnson's private office, sample-room, and shipping-room. The basement, second, third and fourth floors are packed solid with boots and shoes and Granby rubber goods. By Mr. Johnson's courtesy the



STEAM LAUNCH "THE DOLLY," ON THE RED RIVER, OWNED BY C. F. BUNNEL, OF WINNIPEG.

writer was enabled to see for himself the different floors, where rested score upon score of boxes of stock. The Winnipeg branch was established about twenty years ago, and the company also has branches at Victoria, Vancouver, Toronto, and at St. John's, N. B. The factory of the company is in Montreal, and all kinds of shoes are manufactured by this concern. In the sample-room can be seen everything in the line of footwear—from the babies' little boots to the most highly finished goods for dress occasions. The lumber-jack's heavy spiked shoes are as carefully made as the patent leather that is intended solely to adorn the foot of the most fastidious dresser. The sample-room is most commodious, and exceptionally well-lighted. The samples are attractively displayed, and so systematized as to save buyers a great deal of trouble and time, which is always appreciated by the latter. Winnipeg is justly proud of its big wholesale houses and the immense volume of business transacted by them; a house like the Ames Holden Company adds much to the fame and wealth of a city.

FASHIONABLE WINNIPEG TAILORS.

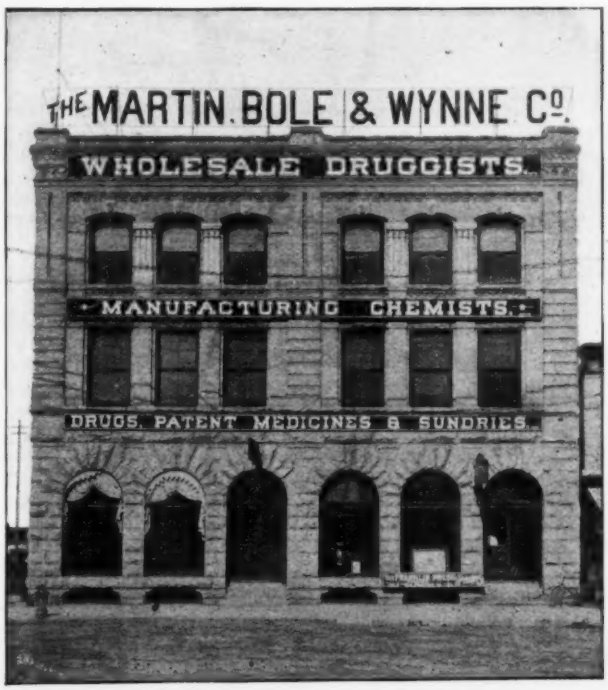
There is an old saying to the effect that only a rich man can afford to dress poorly; but that old adage is open to serious dispute. In Winnipeg there is no reason why any man should not be attired neatly, if not stylishly, for in this city is located a tailoring concern which caters to and can satisfy the most fastidious dresser. The firm referred to is McNeil & Meyers, the fashionable tailors, whose bright, attractive store is situated at 226 Portage Avenue, opposite the Queen's Hotel. One year ago they started business in a small shop on Main Street. Within a few months their business assumed large proportions, for every customer that left their store was a walking advertisement for it. On October 1, 1889, McNeil & Meyers opened their present store, and have now constantly in their employ ten men. Mr. Meyers, the cutter, is from Toronto, but learned his trade in many of the most prominent cities across the line in the United States, including New York. This young but enterprising firm is without doubt one of the most popular tailoring concerns in Winnipeg.

HOW A WINNIPEG HOTEL ENTERTAINS GUESTS.

Of the many forms of pleasure that are offered in Winnipeg, none excels the opportunity for boating, canoeing and launching on the beautiful Red River of the North. Within a few minutes' walk of the heart of the city flows this beautiful stream, and upon it, during the summer, afternoons and evenings, can be seen many crafts riding in the waters. Situated on the eastern bank of the river, near the Norwood Bridge, are the commodious quarters of the Winnipeg Canoe Club, which has a large and enthusiastic membership. This club-house is not only a gathering-place for the canoeists, but is also the scene of many pleasant social gatherings. Farther down the stream, on the northwest bank, is the club-house of the Winnipeg Rowing Club. Winnipeg has a national reputation as the home of some of the speediest oarsmen in the history of rowing. All of these have been or are now members of the Winnipeg Rowing Club. It is a pleasure to sit on the river bank in the cool summer evenings and watch the sturdy Winnipegers in their four- and eight-oared shells as they glide noiselessly past. If the writer had to choose between boating, canoeing, and launching, he would hit upon the last-named amusement without hesitation. It was his pleasure to enjoy several never-to-be-forgotten outings on the Red River as a guest of Mr. C. F. Bunnel, proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel, in his beautiful steam yacht, The Dolly, named after Mr. Bunnel's youngest daughter. The Dolly is a perfect type of the pleasure launch, and is the product of a Winnipeg boat-builder. She is thirty-five feet over all, seven feet beam, three feet deep, and draws twenty-eight inches. Twenty people can be comfortably carried. The boat is finished in oak and walnut, with brass trimmings, has an eight horse-power compound engine with a Robert's boiler, and can make an average speed of over nine miles an hour. The Dolly made its maiden trip about June 1. The accompanying picture shows Mr. Bunnel's trim little craft on its way up the Red River with a party of jolly pleasure-seekers. In the forepart of the boat can be seen the host and his wife. Another steam launch is in course of construction for Mr. Bunnel, and both will be always at the service of the guests of the Clarendon Hotel, which, by the way, is the best appointed and largest hostelry in Manitoba's capital city. Mr. Bunnel is a hotel man of wide experience, and always has the comfort and pleasure of his guests in his thoughts. The Clarendon is conveniently situated in Winnipeg, being about four blocks from the very heart of the city. Its rooms are nicely furnished and well-lighted. The entire hotel has recently been newly decorated; even new steel ceilings having been put in. This hotel is a popular rendezvous for commercial travelers. The commodious sample-rooms, excellent service, and palatable eatables prove a strong attraction to the knights of the grip. In the Clarendon, during the warm summer days, can always be found cool rooms and breezy, comfortable corridors.

WINNIPEG BRANCH OF THE M'CLARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

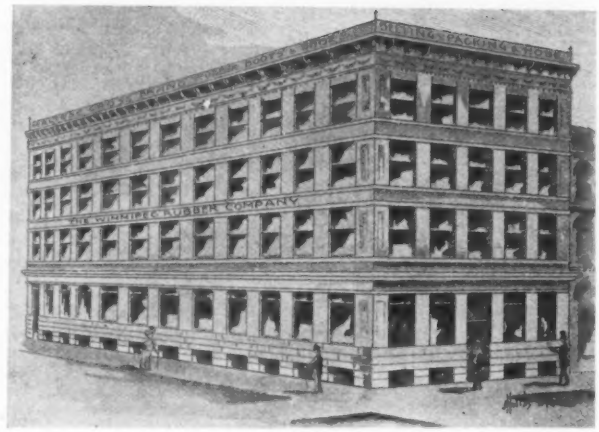
In Winnipeg is located one of the branch houses of the well-known McClary Manufacturing Company of London, Ont. This firm manufactures at its London works, stoves, furnaces, enameled ware, tinware, japanned ware, and a large quantity of household utensils. It is the largest foundry manufacturing its own goods in Canada, employing all the year round about seven hundred hands. In addition to the Winnipeg house are branches at Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver. The McClary Manufacturing Company is represented in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The Winnipeg branch was opened in 1882 in a small way, but has now assumed extensive proportions. Its territory extends from Port Arthur in the east to the Rocky Mountains in the west. Last year the present building of the company was erected on Bannatyne Avenue, near Main Street. It is a stone building of four floors and basement, occupying a ground space 50x135 feet. Good shipping facilities are commanded by a railroad track immediately in the rear of the building. Under the management of J. W. Driscoll, the business of the McClary Manufacturing Company, through its Winnipeg house, has been increasing yearly.



WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE OF THE MARTIN BOLE & WYNNE CO., WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG BRANCH OF MARSHALL-WELLS HARDWARE COMPANY.

One of the most important events in the history of Winnipeg's wholesale business is the announcement that the well-known firm of Marshall-Wells Hardware Company, of Duluth, Minnesota, will erect in Winnipeg a large branch house, and have organized a local company under the name of Marshall-Wells Company. The Marshall-Wells Hardware Company is one of the largest concerns of its kind in either Canada or the Northwest States. It has an authorized capital of $1,000,000, and the officers are: President, A. M. Marshall; vice-president, A. H. Comstock; treasurer, H. G. Marshall; secretary, F. W. Parsons. The directors of the company are A. M. Marshall, A. H. Comstock, and H. C. Marshall, of Duluth; and A. W. Wright and E. P. Stone of Saginaw, Michigan. The necessity for larger quarters in Duluth has been confronting the Marshall-Wells Hardware Company for some time, and not long ago a site was purchased which has a frontage of 300 feet and is 275 feet deep. It is a magnificent one—one that cannot be equaled by any wholesale establishment in America. The



THE WINNIPEG RUBBER COMPANY.

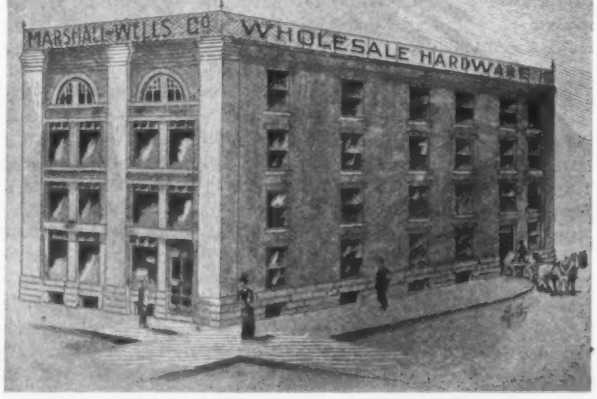


THE MARSHALL-WELLS HARDWARE COMPANY, DULUTH—NINE ACRES OF FLOOR SPACE

main building is 200x220 feet, with eight floors, and the iron warehouse is 100x210 feet, and also has eight floors. An idea of the size of the building is perhaps better conveyed to the average mind by the statement that there will be about 400,000 square feet of floor space, or just about nine acres in all—probably the largest wholesale building in the Northwest. The main building freight will be handled from this new warehouse by boat, by rail, and by team. Vessels will discharge cargoes at the doors of the house, and the freight can be immediately loaded into cars within the building for shipment to the trade throughout the country. The company carries a very large stock of heavy and shelf hardware, mining, mill, railroad, contractors' and lumbermen's supplies; cutlery, guns, sporting-goods, fishing-tackle, bicycles, and saddlery hardware. The field, which is thoroughly covered by fifty-two salesmen, is the entire Northwestern country to the Pacific Coast, including British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, Manitoba, and Northwestern Ontario. The Canadian business of the Marshall-Wells Hardware Company has assumed such extensive proportions that the company has come to the conclusion that in order to adequately take charge of it a branch warehouse at Winnipeg should be erected. Mr. McFarlane, managing director of the company, stated that the ground on Bannatyne Avenue, immediately adjoining the Merrick-Anderson warehouse, had already been purchased and that the plans of the new building had already been submitted by the architects. It will be of stone, five floors in height, and be 50x110 feet in dimensions. The company, as above intimated, is already enjoying a very liberal trade in Canada, but with the completion of its new building it will make even more determined efforts, its territory now including that section between Port Arthur and the Pacific Coast. More travelers will be added, and the trade will be thoroughly taken care of by Mr. McFarlane, who is well informed as to the requirements of this Western country.

THE WINNIPEG RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

There is in course of construction at the corner of King and McDermott streets the new warehouse of the Winnipeg Rubber Company, Limited. This building, when finished, will be the finest warehouse in the city, and one of the most spacious and beautiful structures of its kind in the Dominion. The materials used are a buff-colored pressed-brick, with red sandstone trimmings and copper corners. Each window will be six feet wide and of the finest plate-glass. The building will



THE MARSHALL-WELLS COMPANY—WINNIPEG HOUSE.

consist of four floors and a basement, and will be 50x120 feet in dimensions. The Winnipeg Rubber Company, Limited, is the Western selling agent for the Gutta Percha & Rubber Manufacturing Company of Toronto, and handles everything in the form of rubber, and covers that territory lying between Port Arthur and British Columbia. The company was established in 1895, and is now occupying the building at 350 Main Street. A. A. Andrews is manager, and it is due largely to his efforts that this company commands a most prosperous patronage and the respect of every business man in the Dominion. Energy, honest dealings, and keen business sagacity have brought the Winnipeg Rubber Company to a most flattering position among Canadian business houses.

ONE OF CANADA'S INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPERS.

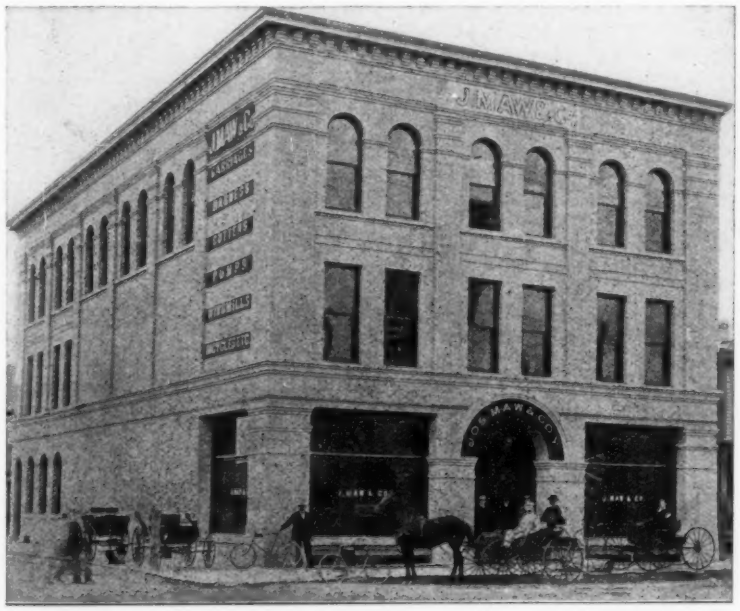
The Manitoba *Free Press* is one of the oldest and best established newspapers in Canada. It is known particularly as the great Western daily, covering a territory extending from Port Arthur on Lake Superior to Vancouver on the Pacific Ocean. It enjoys the distinction of covering more territory, in point of circulation, than any other daily paper on the continent, and is found on the shores of Hudson's Bay and in the most remote places of the great Canadian West. Taking very great interest in the subject of immigration, and being sent broadcast to people in distant localities, including the Old World, it exercises a more than local influence. Its news service is admittedly the only thorough and up-to-date news service between Toronto and the Pacific Ocean. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Manitoba *Free Press* recently received a very high compliment by being classed as one of three newspapers in the Dominion of Canada of special value to advertisers. The American Newspaper Directory was in the habit of designating newspapers of unusual excellence, but discontinued the practice after a short trial. Still, there was considerably inquiry year by year for the mark of distinguishing excellence, and the editor of the American Newspaper Directory appealed to three advertising experts to go through the 8,000 or 10,000 names in the book and indicate the papers they believed entitled to the distinguishing mark. *Printer's Ink*, of New York, printed a list of the newspapers selected by the experts. They found only three papers in Canada distinguished from all others for their excellence and value to advertisers, and the *Free Press* is one of the three. The old premises, in which the *Free Press* had been issued for twenty years, had become altogether too cramped for the growing business, and were given up, and the new *Free Press* building on the corner of McDermott and Albert streets, Winnipeg, was occupied a few weeks ago. All the plant used in the old building was practically abandoned, and a first-class modern outfit was considered necessary for the growing needs of the paper. A perfecting press, inferior only in respect of size to any press in any newspaper office in America, and a battery of new Mergenthaler linotypes have been installed, together with other presses and improvements, which make the office of the Manitoba *Free Press* today a thoroughly modern newspaper establishment. The prosperity of the *Free Press* keeps pace with the growth and population of Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia, whose resources it is untiring in advertising, and whose development it has never ceased to promote. It is in every sense of the word a national paper, and under some recent changes in the management is preparing to turn out its various publications, morning, evening, semi-weekly and weekly, in the most progressive and enterprising manner.

IN WINNIPEG'S WHOLESALE GROCERY TRADE.

The firm of Codville & Company has been for many years in connection with the grocery trade of Winnipeg. It was first established in Quebec City in 1873. In 1881 a branch of the house was established in Winnipeg, and subsequently the Quebec business was discontinued and all the interests of the firm centered in Winnipeg. The partnership is between J. J. Codville and W. Georgeson. Codville & Company's new warehouse is on Bannatyne Avenue, about half a block from Main Street. It is built of brick, and has four stories and a basement. The dimensions are 50x135 feet. In the rear is a shipping platform connecting with the transfer railway track. Altogether, this building makes one of the most complete wholesale warehouses in Canada, and Codville & Company are to be congratulated upon having such a well-equipped establishment in which to carry on their business.

WINNIPEG BRANCH OF THE CANADIAN RUBBER COMPANY.

Prominent among Winnipeg wholesale concerns is the branch of the Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, which occupies an improved building of three floors and a basement at 89 Princess Street. This company wholesales rubber boots and shoes, belting, hose, packing, etc., and their travelers cover the country from Port Arthur to the Pacific Coast. The Winnipeg branch was established in 1891, and there is also a branch at Toronto. Wm. Antliff is in charge of the Winnipeg house. When the branch was established he came with it as accountant, and has since been promoted to the managership. The Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal is capitalized at $2,000,000, Andrew Allan of the Allan Steamship Company being president, and John J. McGill the managing director, both of Montreal.



JOSEPH MAW & CO., WINNIPEG, DEALERS IN CARRIAGES, HARNESS, RAILROAD CONTRACTORS, SUPPLIES, WINDMILLS, ETC.

HON. THOMAS GREENWAY'S MODEL FARM.

To show the development of Manitoba in farming, one has but to call attention to the farm of Hon. Thos. Greenway in the southern part of the Province, known as the "Prairie Home Stock Farm." Here can be found the best herd of thoroughbreds upon any farm in Canada. From the herd it is proposed to exhibit at the Winnipeg Exhibition, in July, over thirty head in the shorthorn classes alone, and for the convenience of American buyers these animals will each have a tuberculin test chart. A large business has been done with buyers from the States recently.

MANITOBA.

BY

HUGH McKELLAR.

Manitoba has gained so great a prominence in the Dominion of Canada that the attention of thousands in other lands is directed thereto. Some are considering a movement to the Province with a business view, knowing well that when a Province like Manitoba is making such rapid strides in settlement, in building railroads, and in wealth, there must be openings for investment in the usual business lines which follow such expansion. Banks, loan companies, insurance companies, and farm implement agencies are particularly anxious to gain a foothold in this new land. They may well do so, for the Province has passed the experimental stage, and entered upon a development that augurs well for every business corporation that may engage in supplying the rapidly increasing wants of the settlers.

The wealth of the Province is in her lands, and as these lands are brought under cultivation by ever-increasing settlers, the revenue derived from the products gives a tangible value to the lands which astonishes those who may not in the past have considered the subject in a practical way. Consider for a moment the conditions as they exist today by a comparison with the older Provinces of the Dominion, or with many of the American States. The farmer who has made money on 100 or 200 acres valued at $50 to $80 per acre, is in Manitoba brought face to face with land that can be purchased for $3 to $15 per acre. If he wishes to start one of his sons near home, he has to invest in land, say 150 acres at $60, amounting to $9,000; and stock and implements necessary to make the investment pay, $2,500 at least, a total of $11,500. To secure six per cent on this investment would require a profit of $690 a year. How many succeed in doing this? The majority of farmers, after investing the $11,500, are satisfied if they make a comfortable living out of the investment.

Now, what can be done in Manitoba? An investment in 320 acres of land at $10 per acre would amount to $3,200; and stock and implements to about $2,500, a total of $5,700. This is a saving of $5,800 on the original investment, and the settler has more than double the quantity of land. At the same time he is assured of a greater revenue than from the investment in the old-settled Province or State. But it is not necessary to pay even $10 per acre. Millions of acres of virgin prairie can still be purchased for $3 to $6 per acre, with the payments spread over ten years, without interest; and a settler could make a good start by investing only $1,000 in stock and implements.

Land in Manitoba is made valuable only by cultivation. The Canadian Pacific Railroad has millions of acres unsold, but these acres do not produce one dollar of revenue. The farmer who owns 320 acres and cultivates only 100 acres, receives a revenue from the 100 acres by which the whole 320 acres are valued. When he cultivates 300 acres his revenue is increased threefold, and the value of his land is similarly increased.

In many districts of the Province, where nearly every foot of each quarter-section is under cultivation, land is worth $25 to $40 per acre. Owners of such lands receive a revenue each year from crops that gives them ten to fifteen per cent interest on their investments. They will not sell at these prices today. Why should they? The price of land in any district is an index of the quantity under cultivation. The question is often asked: "Why are not all lands in all parts of the Province cultivated as in the districts to which I have referred?" The answer is: "There is not a sufficient number of farmers in the Province to do it." The 35,000 resident farmers now in the Province cultivate and sow each year much more than they can reap. What is the result? They must secure assistance to help reap their crops. In one week, August 21 to August 26, in 1899, 10,466 farm laborers came from Eastern Canada to help in the harvest-fields. Work was secured by all, and the demand was not supplied. This is a record that should convince the most skeptical that we have still room for thousands of farmers. At present only 2,500,000 acres are cultivated in Manitoba, and there is at least five times this area easy of cultivation. When 12,000,000 acres shall be under cultivation, all these lands will be worth $40 to $60 per acre, and the revenue from the same will make the investment, at these figures, profitable. Here is an example of what may be done at present:

"In June, 1898, I purchased 160 acres adjacent to my other property at Crystal City for $10 per acre. It was virgin prairie. I broke ninety acres of it in 1898, and sowed to wheat in 1899. The yield was thirty bushels to the acre—in all 2,700 bushels, from the sale of which I realized enough to pay the cost of 160 acres. A number of new settlers have purchased land in the Crystal City District during the past year. The price is advancing rapidly, being now quoted at $15 per acre.

"(Signed) THOS. GREENWAY, Crystal City, Feb. 12, 1900."

Again, the appraiser of a loan company being asked to value 160 acres, in order to make a loan of $1,000, reports: "Land all right, but owner has only thirty-five acres under cultivation, not enough to live upon and at the same time pay interest on the loan; recommend if loan be arranged, must bind owner to break at least forty acres the first year and thirty acres the second year, so that there may be over 100 acres under crop." This is the same idea expressed in another way; the value of the land is in proportion to the area under cultivation.

Railway lands in the west and southwestern parts of the Province, and Provincial Government lands in all parts of the



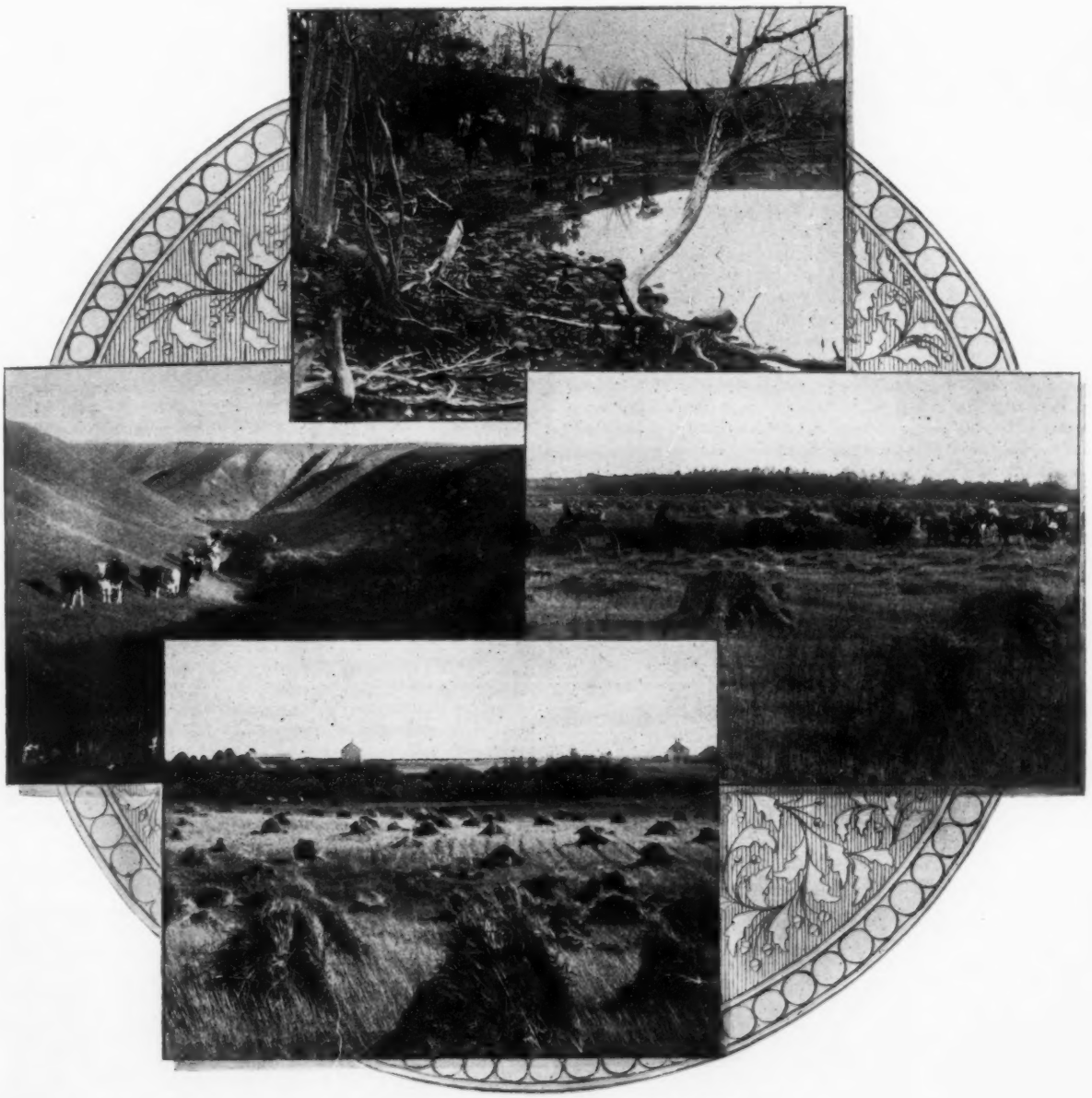
WHEAT-THRESHING IN THE GRAIN-FIELDS OF MANITOBA.

Province, including railway lands along the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, can be purchased for $3 to $6 per acre. In the Red River Valley it is estimated that there are over 1,000,000 acres for sale; these lands being owned by private individuals who are not cultivating the same nor receiving any revenue from investment, but paying taxes on them annually. These lands are offered at $3 to $10 per acre.

Sir William Van Horne has located a farm at Selkirk, on the east bank of the Red River, and purposes bringing a large area under cultivation—possibly 1,000 acres, building commodious stables and engaging in mixed farming extensively. If the improvements during the next five years cost even $20 an acre, he will have a revenue from his investment better than from C. P. R. stocks. Other men with capital will follow his example, until, within ten years, when Winnipeg shall have a population of 100,000, all the land within thirty miles of the city under cultivation will be valued at $50 to $100 per acre. There is no reason why these lands should not equal in value lands in the older parts of the Dominion or the States as soon as they produce an equal revenue.

The extension of branch railways to all districts of the Province has encouraged farmers to till more land, for the cost of marketing their produce is greatly reduced. Evidences of prosperity are seen in all parts of the Province. Winnipeg is awakening to the fact that she has not during the past five years kept pace with the Province, hence the unprecedented lively times in all branches of trade and labor.

Manitoba's crop last season made farmers realize what a safe investment they have in their lands. Bank managers, and managers of insurance and loan companies, have visited the Province for years, and each year their predictions are more sanguine regarding its future. Practical farmers and stockmen from the East and South, who visit the Province at various periods of the year, and especially during the time of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, realize that Manitoba undoubtedly surpasses the sections named as a field for investment for farmers or for farmers' sons. At this annual exposition they never fail to see the products of the soil in all their diversified richness, and the evidence of one's own eyes is something that cannot be gainsaid.



A GROUP OF HARVEST AND STOCK SCENES IN MANITOBA.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS OF CANADA.

BY S. A. BEDFORD,
SUPERINTENDENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT BRANDON, MAN.

PART I.

The system of Canadian Experimental Farms was originated in 1886 during the ministry of the Hon. John Carling, who some thirty years ago originated and established the Ontario College of Agriculture and Experimental Farm, situated at Guelph, Ontario, the work of which is now known all over the continent of America, and even beyond seas.

The system of experimental farms was arranged so as to be, as far as possible, equally beneficial to all the Provinces of the Dominion. Thus, beginning with the Atlantic seaboard, there is the Maritime Farm at Nappan, Nova Scotia, serving Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton, and the Central Experimental Farm at the City of Ottawa, capital of the Dominion, serving both the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, for which purpose, being located on the borders of the two Provinces, it is admirably adapted. Dr. William Saunders, director of the experimental farms, makes his home at the Central Farm, and from there directs the work of all the others. The farm for Manitoba is located just three miles from the city of Brandon, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and one hundred thirty miles west of Winnipeg, the capital of the Province. The location is central, and easily accessible by rail and road from all parts of the Province.

The farm for the Northwest Territories (the district between the western limit of the Province of Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, not yet sufficiently populated to admit of forming Provinces) is placed at Indian Head. Although the distance between the farm at Brandon and the one at Indian Head is only some 175 miles, the conditions are entirely different, and the Indian Head Farm well represents a large portion of the Western Territories. In British Columbia the farm is placed at Agassiz, in the interior of the mainland, and although this farm devotes a portion of its area to grain and root crops, very special attention is given to the cultivation of all kinds of fruits, for which it is especially adapted.

While a number of uniform experiments are carried on upon all the farms, there are also a great many taken up and carried through which apply especially to the country surrounding the individual farm where they are carried on. For instance, in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, where wheat is king, the most important experiments have been in connection with this cereal and with the growth of grasses and trees suitable to the climate; while in British Columbia, where fruit is absorbing so much attention and is fast becoming the main product, a large number of tests have been made as to varieties and varying conditions of soil and cultivation.



HOUSE OF SUPERINTENDENT EXPERIMENTAL FARM, MANITOBA.
Trees and shrubs, showing only seven years' growth.

These farms exist for the purpose of finding out the most suitable varieties of, and the best methods of cultivation for, cereals, grasses, roots, and other field crops for the several Provinces; the hardiness and general suitability of the different varieties of fruits and vegetables, and also the best fodders for cattle and other stock. Considerable attention, also, has been given to the eradication of injurious insects, noxious weeds, and fungus diseases; for it has been found that these enemies of the farmer and fruit-grower are always present and can only be kept under by skillful treatment and persistent attention.

The experimental farm at Brandon was started in the year 1888. It comprises 700 acres. Some small portions had been cultivated prior to its purchase by the Government, but, generally speaking, the farm was rough virgin prairie, while large portions were covered with crub, native meadows, sloughs, etc. One of the greatest advantages of the location of this farm is the variable character of the soil, all classes being represented, from light sand and gravel to heavy clay, although the largest proportion is the usual rich black loam of the Province. The farm also includes portions of valley and upland. It will readily be seen that it fully represents all classes of soil likely to be found on individual homesteads throughout the Province; therefore the results reached by the various experiments and tests on the experimental farm can be at once applied by the farmers generally, with almost certainty of success, if proper care and attention to directions and details are observed.

After such necessary work as the erection of buildings and fences, one of the first experiments undertaken was in connection with the breaking of new land. Accurate knowledge upon this subject is particularly valuable in a country where, yearly, there are hundreds and even thousands of new settlers coming in who are entirely unacquainted with the conditions under which they must work, and what is the best method of operation in this line. It was found by careful experiment that the best results could be obtained in breaking new land by plowing very thinly between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of June, and "back-setting" (second plowing) just as soon as the sod is thoroughly rotted. Where the sod is very tough, it is found desirable to thoroughly disc-harrow the "back-setting" just before winter sets in. The land is then in excellent condition for seeding, and gives the maximum yield of grain when planted the following spring.

A very important consideration in Manitoba is a suitable rotation of crops, as, in spite of the extreme richness of the soil, haphazard farming gives very inferior results. For this reason, very early in the history of the farm a system of rotation was begun, and, although this series of tests is not yet complete, sufficient evidence has been obtained to show that a regular rotation, covering four or five years, which includes two wheat crops, one oat crop, and one root crop, gives excellent results. This plan is being extended so as to include grasses and clovers, and good results are expected. Usually the Western farmer devotes too much time to wheat, as it is the cash crop. It has been conclusively proved at the Brandon Farm that too many wheat crops in succession not only give small aggregate yields, but encourage the growth of weeds, which absorb the moisture from the soil.

In a country where we seldom suffer from excessive rainfall, it is very important that the best system of conserving moisture should be adopted. With this object in view, tests have been made. It has been found from actual experiment that land summer-fallowed by plowing once, early in the season, and then cultivated on the surface during the remainder of the summer, not only absorbs all the rainfall, but retains it ready for the crop the following year, the few inches of loosely cultivated soil on the top having much the same effect in preserving the moisture that a blanket has when wrapped about a block of ice to prevent it from melting. For this reason the officers of the farm do not hesitate to recommend extensive summer-

fallowing; indeed, too much stress can hardly be laid upon this point.

Other questions which have been taken up are—When to plow for wheat in the spring; the depth and width of furrows; amount of harrowing, etc.; which gives the best results; the advantage or otherwise of rolling; and the proper depth for sowing the different kinds of grain. It might be well to say here, that, in the six experiments just mentioned, circumstances govern results very largely. It is very important that all grain in this country should be sown with a drill. In every instance, and under all conditions of soil, we have found that drilling in seed gives the best results, the difference between drilling and broadcasting being in some years as much as eleven bushels to the acre.

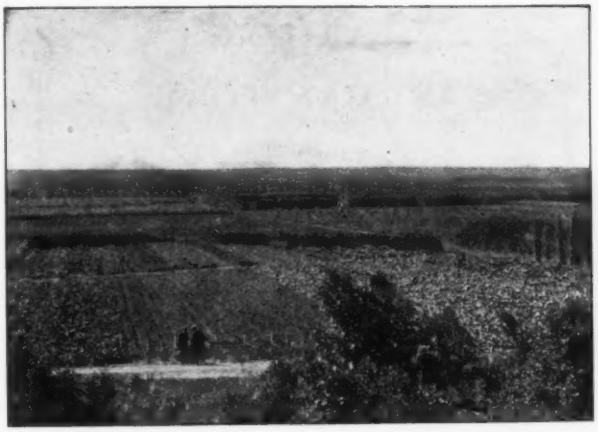
In a country of short warm summers, it is, of course, of the first importance to know just the best date at which to sow the different cereals. For a number of years on the Brandon Farm all kinds of grains have been sown each week, beginning with the very earliest date at which the soil was in any degree fit for sowing, and continuing until the latest date at which sowing could be done with reasonable hope of maturing the crop. Very important results have been obtained from these experiments. It has been found that from wheat sown directly the soil was in fit condition, generally speaking from the 5th of April to the 1st of May, according to the season and district; oats sown from the 15th of May to the 1st of June; and barley even later (especially if of an early ripening variety), the largest yields and best grades are obtained. It has been learned, however, that there is a loss in yield of wheat, averaging about five bushels per acre, where seed is sown before the land is in proper condition, the packing of horses' feet on wet soil being very injurious to all cereal crops. This is more particularly the case upon clay lands.

Considerable attention has been directed towards the selection of varieties and the preparation of seed grain, as it has been proved by well-authenticated tests that both the quality and quantity of the crop depends largely on the seed used. Each year about fifty varieties of wheat, seventy of oats, and fifty of barley are tested on the several farms. This prevents a large amount of imposition from seedsmen and others, who constantly try to palm off some old, and often useless, variety as a newly introduced and useful kind. It also tends to bring to the front any really new variety which is of merit and likely to prove of benefit to the country. It is found that many of the so-called varieties are duplicates, which, to increase the sales, have been given a new name.

Red fyfe wheat, banner oats, and Odessa or Mensury barley, have given the best results; but very great differences are found in the quality of seed even in the same varieties. Shriveled, light grain, gives very inferior results to plump, dense, properly matured seed. Thorough fanning is always necessary. By this means light kernels are rejected—and, indeed, it is even found wise to hand-pick some portion of the grain for seed purposes. In this way a perfectly pure sample of the very best quality is obtained.



A CORNER OF FLOWER-GARDEN AT BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM.



FIELD-ROOT CROPS—MANGELS, TURNIPS, AND CARROTS.

It has been found desirable, from actual experiment, to treat the seed of cereals for the purpose of preventing loss from smut. Among the many agencies tested for this purpose, bluestone has proved the most satisfactory with wheat. This is applied in the form of a liquid, one pound of bluestone being dissolved in a pail of water, and then sprinkled upon eight bushels of wheat. If the grain is treated about twelve hours before sowing, the moisture will not interfere with the drilling. A different preparation has been found necessary for oats, the bluestone not being a sure preventive with them. Mix four and one-half ounces of formalin with ten gallons of water, steep the oats in the mixture from ten to fifteen minutes, and take out and spread on the floor until dry enough to sow. By the use of these fungicides the experimental farms have been the means of saving thousands of dollars to the Provinces, as smut not only reduces the yield, but materially reduces the selling value of the grain. As evidence of this, the tests made for years go to show that treated red fyfe wheat gives a yield greater than untreated of from five to twelve bushels per acre, the product of the untreated often bringing, in cash, twenty-five per cent of the price of the wheat raised from treated seed.

Rust is another fungus disease prevailing over all of America, and is particularly injurious in the Eastern portions of the continent, and to a limited extent it occasionally prevails in the West. So far, no drug has been found useful as a preventive. Tests on the Brandon Farm, however, show that early sowing greatly reduces, if it does not entirely remove, the injury.

In concluding these remarks in connection with grain, it is worthy of note that nearly every season the average of the crops, on large fields, on the experimental farm, are much higher than the crops of the Province generally, and this is no doubt due to the great care taken in the selection and treatment of the seed, preparation of the soil, etc., etc., the returns from wheat often reaching forty-five bushels to the acre in large fields, while oats seldom go under one hundred bushels when grown as field crops. This is, of course, on summer-fallow, but it only goes to prove what has been so often spoken and written, that a few acres well tilled, and planted with pure seed, yield larger and more satisfactory returns than a hundred acres scratched over anyhow and planted with the first grain that comes along.

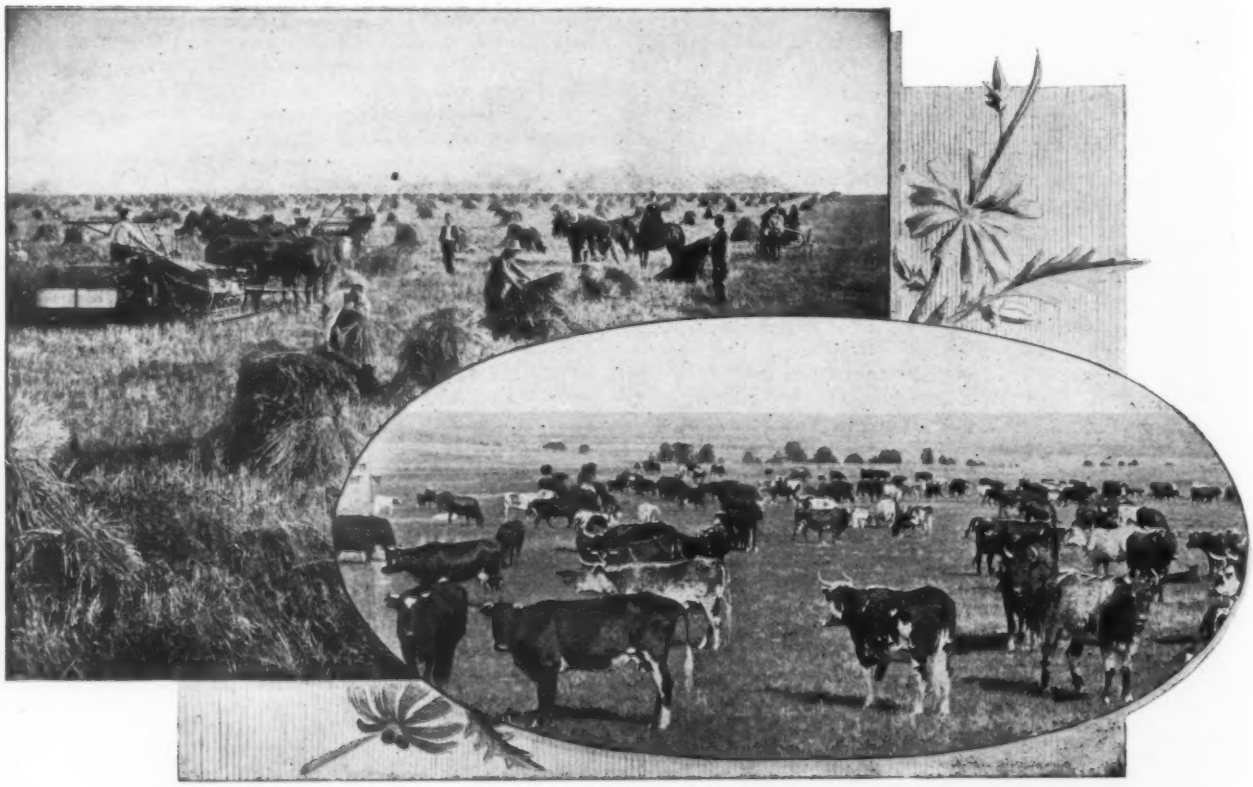
The system of Experimental Farms has already gone a long way toward solving the question of scientific farming, but in future years it will have still more to do with these varied interests. As practical educators the farms are of immense value. Theory is demonstrated by practice. Every agriculturist who visits one of them, sees with his own eyes just what can be accomplished under certain conditions, and one such example is worth more than a dozen lectures. Under skillful management, and with ample funds for their maintenance, the farms are certain to contribute largely to the general wealth and prosperity of the people.

FARMING IN MANITOBA.

BY HON. THOS. GREENWAY.

The writer came to Manitoba from Ontario in the autumn of 1878, and has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. From the day, nearly twenty-two years ago, when he selected his homestead, he has had unbounded faith in the country as a place where farming can be successfully carried on, if pursued upon proper lines. There is a large number in this Province who should rather be called "wheat-growers" than farmers. On account of the facilities, natural advantages, and therefore cheapness with which wheat can be grown, no doubt many have done exceedingly well by raising wheat only; still, it is far from ideal farming. Not only will such a course, if persisted in, have the effect of causing the land to run out, as has been afterwards be returned to the soil, so that what has been taken from it by the crop may be restored. Although admitting that the great natural fertility of the soil in Manitoba and the success that has attended the growing of wheat after wheat for years upon the same land have a tendency to make such a course as the one mentioned tempting, yet, if continued, wheat-growing upon the same land year after year is undoubtedly a mistake.

The writer knows of no country that offers advantages so great to the agriculturist as does Manitoba. The various branches of farming can be carried on successfully, as twenty-two years of practical operations and observations of what others are doing have proven. To those desiring to make new homes for themselves, the low price of some of the best lands in the world (although rapidly advancing in price this year) offer still great opportunities. To all such the invitation is cordially given to "Come and see." At no time can this be done better than in July, when visitors to the Province can attend the exhibition in Winnipeg, which is one of the best educators afforded to give an idea of the possibilities, progress and success of the farming community in Manitoba. The permanency

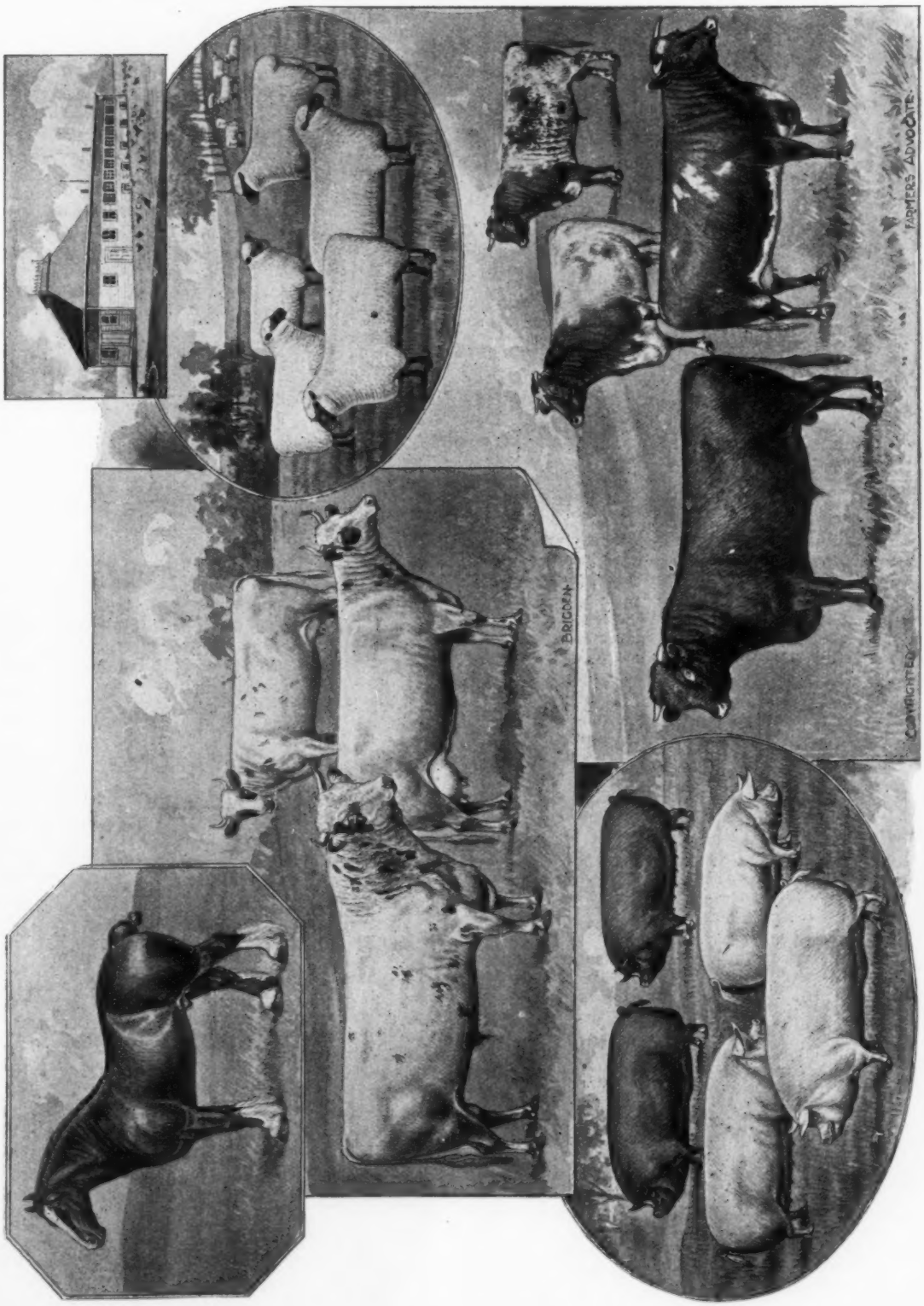


AN ALLURING HARVEST AND LIVE-STOCK SCENE IN PROSPEROUS MANITOBA.

the experience of those who pursued the same plan in the wheat-producing prairie States to the south of us, but it is far from being the most profitable course to adopt.

This fact is already being demonstrated in Manitoba. Let the farms in this Western country be managed upon the lines which were successful in the Eastern Provinces, and much more can be done here in a given time than was ever done in the East. The probabilities of failure are practically nil. Upon the farm there should be found horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry, according to the ability of the farmer—with respect to his means and the extent of his holding. The wanton waste which has hitherto been practiced by many farmers, that of burning vast quantities of excellent fodder after threshing is done, should cease; it should all be used upon the farm and converted into the old, sensible kind of fertilizer—manure, and

and success of this exhibition are directly dependent upon the prosperity of the farmers of Manitoba. Here, in the course of a few days, visitors may see for themselves evidences of our prosperity in the thousands of intelligent, well-dressed men and women present with their exhibits of grain, live stock of all kinds, and dairy products—people who come to this region, perhaps, with little more than health, strength and energy, yet who have found in the soil and grasses of the Province a measure of wealth that could scarcely be attained in any other part of America. There need be no poor people here. There is land for all who choose to come, land upon which happy homes can be established, and from which ample resources can be gathered against old age. All that a man needs to achieve competence in this domain is common-sense and industry. With these qualifications he is bound to succeed.



STOCK SCENES ON HON. THOS. GREENWAY'S "PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM," MANITOBA.

MANITOBA GAME.

BY GEO. E. ATKINSON.

Our prairie Province has virtually become an agricultural Province, and annually we see her agricultural area extending in every direction, reclaiming swamp lands, clearing timbered regions, and turning the virgin soil of the wild, open prairie. The first impressions of the sportsman, upon a realization of this advance of civilization, are that all those noble animals to which God and Nature first allotted this vast inland plain are, like their former comrades, the Indian and buffalo, doomed to extermination at the hands of civilized and progressive man. A short investigation of existing conditions will show us, however, that there still remain in our Province an abundance of nearly all our game-birds and animals, and many of our most valuable fur-bearing animals, and that just protection is all that is necessary to perpetuate their species for many decades to come. While we must only expect a repetition of Nature's immutable laws and look for the disappearance of certain forms in consequence of change of conditions, and while we must not expect all those forms which previously made their homes on the wild prairie, existing on the wild fruits of the soil, to accept the reversed conditions and remain in our cultivated districts; nor that those noble animals, the moose and elk, the prowling bear, or the industrious beaver shall remain and keep us company in the streets of the cities and towns which we build upon their former habitats, we must still be aware that there remain within our boundaries immense tracts of unclaimable marsh-lands, and vast stretches of open water, with heavily timbered and broken shores, to which the millions of waterfowl frequenting our Province may resort to breed unmolested; large areas of semi-fertile, wild, broken land, typical breeding- and feeding-grounds for the original prairie forms unadapted to civilization; impenetrable depths of tangled virgin forest stretching over low, wet land and broken hillsides, drained by untraversable streams, and which are havens of safety and rest to those monarchs of the glen as they retreat from the roar of the advance of progressive man.

All, then, that remains to be done to perpetuate these retiring forms is the adoption of just protective measures, framed, not upon the advice of the monopolistic sport, nor the impulsive party politician, but as the result of a knowledge of the necessities of the species as made known through a thorough knowledge of the life and character of the subject to be protected. It has been conclusively proven to the accurate observer that the prohibition of shooting does not of necessity protect, since extended close seasons have a tendency toward the partial domestication of the less intelligent species, and such a tendency, leaving the animal at the mercy (?) of the unscrupulous pot-hunter, proves equally as injurious as lack of protection. The fundamental principles, therefore, of effective game protection, are the prevention of semi-domestication and of disturbance of breeding-grounds.

The situation of our Province, geographically, is a most admirable one for migrating game-birds. Lying a little west of the center of the Mississippi and Red River Valley line, which is undoubtedly the most extensive line of migration on the continent, the majority of those forms found between the St. Lawrence River and the Rocky Mountains will be found within our boundaries. This situation, when combined with the physical conditions before mentioned, make Manitoba a paradise for the sportsman, a varied virgin field for the naturalist and scientist, and a panorama of wonder and enchantment to the traveler, as she continues to attract and enrich in health and purse the industrious producers for the hungry world, "the Farmers."

About the middle of April, when the ice is melting from the sloughs, when the rivers are breaking up, and when every turn reveals new signs of returning spring, the hardier leaders of the immense trains of waterfowl arrive. Among their ranks we can discern the mallard, whistler, blue-bill, redhead, and canvasback, to be followed later by the more delicate pintail, shoveller, green- and blue-winged teal, widgeon, bufflehead, and gadwall. In early morn, from over the pasture near the slough-bank, comes the b-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-ming of the pinnated grouse, that crafty, intelligent bird which defies the art of man and trick of dog, and thrives in our very midst; across the unbroken prairie floats the sound of the spring war-dance of that uncivilized Indian of the grouse family, the sharptail; from the old log in the depth of the wooded ravine rolls the drumming of that old standby, the partridge. These, later mingled with the honking of the geese, the croaking of the cranes, the whistling of the curlew, godwit, sandpiper and plover, the ever-increasing chorus of Nature's songsters in the woods, marsh and field, inspire to new life the naturalist, the sport, and, in fact, all but the callous and unemotional, and, sending the fresh blood with increasing speed through the sluggish veins, drive them from out their winter burrows to revel in returning life. And while the sport, for sport's sake, stocks for his larder, and the scientist, for education's sake, stocks his cabinets and note-books, the enthusiastic lover of nature, enchanted by the returning beauty and life, buries himself in reflections of the grandeur and sublimity of God's creations, the beauties of which are lost to so many of the human family in this busy world.

Now it is, when all attention is attracted toward returning spring and spring life, that the animals, as though conscious of our new attractions, betake themselves to their retreats and their respective domestic duties, becoming lost to view until spring is past, summer is gone, and the birds prepare to return on their southern journey, when changing conditions again call them to our attention as objects of the season pleasure or profit.

In Manitoba it has never been considered necessary to place any protection upon the geese, as few breed within our boundaries; and the fact that in one of our most thickly settled districts such a bag as is shown in the illustration can be secured in a few hours' shooting, is sufficient to speak of the abundance of these estimable game-birds, and to show that the immense strides of civilization have not very materially affected the extent of the goose migration in Manitoba. The beautiful pen of living honkers secured from among these migrants shows, also the variety of species and their adaptibility to domestication. We can also find that a fair morning's sport at one of our many shooting-points will provide a sufficiency for a large larder for several days in most any variety of our ducks, and we consequently need have little fear that they will soon become exterminated, provided that reasonable measures are taken to prevent disturbance at their breeding-grounds.

An interesting case is to be noted upon the lack of effect of restrictive shooting, in that the sharptailed grouse, in spite of all protective measures heretofore advanced, has disappeared from almost every district into which civilization has advanced; while its more intelligent and up-to-date relative, the pinnated



A PEN OF MANITOBA HONKERS.



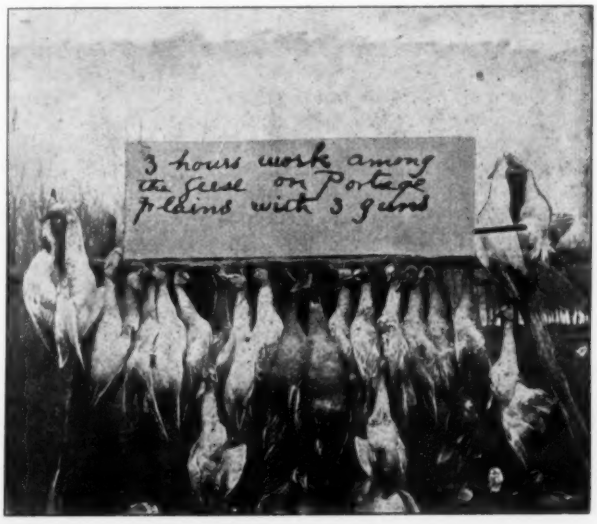
A BAG OF FEATHERED GAME.

grouse, has increased in the face of a gigantic combination of natural and artificial enemies as is only to be found in the wake of advancing civilization. Surviving the severest winters on the open prairie, nesting in the open field even while the constant disturbing seeder is at work, taking chances against meandering cats and egg-sucking dogs, dodging young wolves, life-destroying mowers and binders, and the murderous barb-wire fence, and in season defying the art of scheming man and his clever dogs, is truly a feat which shows that Nature has creatures adapted to live and thrive in man's vicinity, and that man's protective measures have not all to do with the preservation of all our game-birds.

Another fact to emphasize the former statements of the abundance of game in our Province, is that very few sports ever consider it worth while to follow the immense flocks of sand-pipers, plover, and snipe which breed within our boundaries every summer, while in other countries devoid of other game these birds are followed with surprising keenness and regularity.

Again approaching the subject of proper protection for our larger game, we will find that in Manitoba, as a result of an extended close season upon the deer, these animals attained a state of partial domestication, everywhere in man's vicinity, which made their capture on the opening of the season more frequently a matter of wanton and ignorant butchery than of good sportsmanship. This, with the loss, when wounded, to wolves and prowling carnivora—more frequently a result of ignorance and cruel negligence in tracking than of tenacity of life in the animal—and it is estimated that more animals were thus lost in one season than would have been taken in true sportsmanlike manner in the two seasons which were closed. A regular (though shortened) open season would therefore prevent partial domestication and compel the animal to keep closer to the protective thicket.

A most excellent opportunity now offers itself to our Province to follow the initiative of other countries, and set apart a large tract of wild country as a natural park where natural conditions shall exist, and where neither gun nor ax shall be lifted forever. In so doing she could also prevent the difficulty now facing other countries which realize, too late, that their preserves are all too small. Let us trust that, as a result of a wise, impartial judgment, one of the destinies of Manitoba may be that she will always have her woods, fields, and marshes filled with songbirds and game, and that in season there will be abundance for all in our own territory, and that even the monarchs of the glen, or the prowling carnivora, may not become relics in mind of a less artificial age. Let this be done, and Manitoba will achieve the reputation of being one of the best game preserves in North America. Her people and visiting sportsmen would then be able to hunt with pleasure and with never diminishing results. Wild game is a blessing to any country; not for food only, and for fur and warmth, but mainly, we were going to say, for the manly, healthful recreation afforded by hunting. In all ages and in all countries this royal sport has added vigor to manhood, strength and quickness to brain, and courage to the heart. To perpetuate our game birds and our game animals, and thus give prolonged life to sports afield, in forests, and on lakes and streams, should be the aim of every man who wishes to be classed among true sportsmen. In seeking this end he will be serving the best interests of the future, as well as the crying needs of the present.



THREE HOURS' WORK.

SPORT IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

BY C. HANBURY-WILLIAMS.

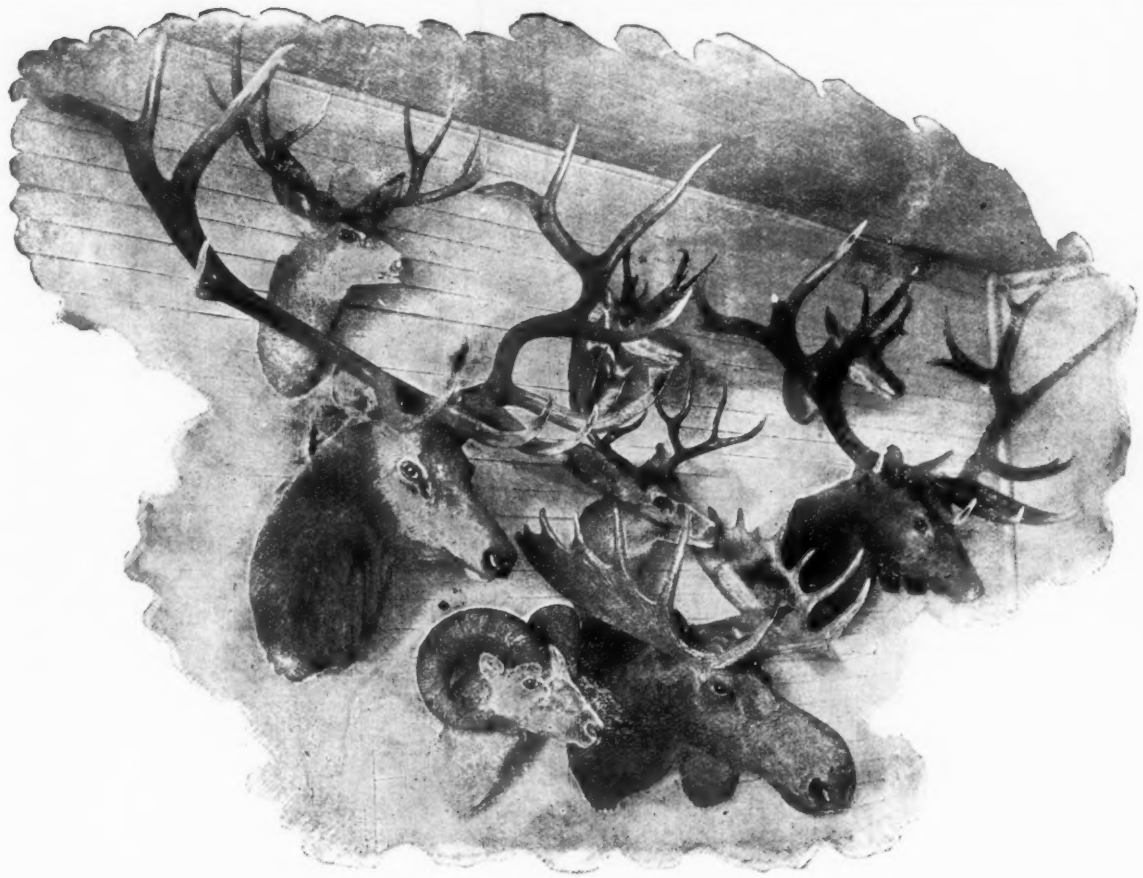
When I have made all the money I deserve, and am a multimillionaire, I am going to build a shooting-lodge on the shores of one of our great lakes. I have the site in my mind's eye, and the plans all mapped out in my head; all I am waiting for is my just deserts. There is a certain spot I wot of, within a very few hours of Winnipeg, sheltered on three sides by a curving belt of trees. For half a mile in front of it is a long stretch of swampy land, intersected by deep waterways that are fringed with tall reeds; beyond that again is a great inland sea. There are small creeks, or rather backwaters from the lakes, that run in and out of one another close by. There is one particular point where I saw a man drop seventy mallards one morning, and bring them all to bag, too, for they fell on flat prairie or in open water. At the right season of the year you can stand in front of my castle (in the air) and see black lines and triangles cut sharply out against the sky all round you, moving very swiftly, and you begin to wonder whether you have enough cartridges to hold out. You can hear the prairie-chicken crowing like barn-door fowls; and a little to the northeast is a bit of marshy ground, cattle-poached, and dappled with gleaming pools, where the snipe are nearly as thick as mosquitoes. A thin column of blue smoke curling up in the distance shows you where a few wandering Indians have pitched their camp, but there is no other indication of civilization in sight. Still, the neighborhood is well-settled, and a short drive will bring you to a farmhouse where you can buy the finest butter and the freshest eggs for uncivilized prices.

A very short railway journey will bring you to a country full of deer and the lordly wapiti, the king of the deer tribe the world over; and down on the flat, boggy land by the lake shores the moose will stand knee-deep in water on the summer evenings, ready to lie down when the flies get bothering. All day you breathe the wild free air of the prairie, and at night you are lulled to sleep by the surge and ripple and splash of the waves on the beach, broken now and then by the weird banshee-cry of strange water-fowl. The other day I came across some of the figures paid for grouse-moors and deer-forests in Scotland. They varied from $50,000 a year paid by Lord Farquhar, for the rental of the forest of Mar to the Duke of Fife, down to the very modest $150 for which the Duke of Argyle lets a small shooting called St. Catherines. "You cannot get a decent grouse-moor nowadays in Scotland or England much under $6,000 a year," said the proprietor of one such moor, and part owner of another, to me a couple of months ago;—"while for very much less than that amount, men could come out here, get all the shooting they want, if the thing were properly managed, and leave money behind. These men would be among the best advertising agents you could get, and their services would cost you nothing; in fact, they would be paying you. To talk of their wantonly slaughtering the game is ridiculous; all their training, taste, and interest are against useless destruction. I intend to come out myself next year, and I hope to bring others with me."

I told him that I thought he was quite right. Personally I have shot in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and I say, quite deliberately, that when I have made my pile I shall still prefer shooting in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories. A man is his own boss here; he is permitted to use his own judgment in finding and killing game, and is not ordered about by a gamekeeper, and posted here, and bidden to walk there, as if he were an automatic shooting-machine. He can work his own dogs; and, if he has to clean his own gun, so much the better for the gun and for himself. He may not return home to all the comforts that he would get in his own country, but of course I am going to fit up my shooting-lodge with a good bath-room, and keep a cook, and have a few books, and perhaps a billiard-room; and I find it rather difficult to think of much more that I shall want. All of this could be done for a good deal less money than the hiring of one middling good grouse-moor, and here you can get your deer-forest thrown in. You can get fox- and wolf-hunting, too,—with foxhounds bred from blood imported from England and Wales,—over some of the finest hunting country in the world.

So far I have shown you one side of the shield; now I want to kick a little. I am informed on the best authority that the legislation with regard to game-shooting in this country is to receive early attention and alteration. There is no doubt that this is much needed. Today a visitor to Manitoba from the old country, be he a British officer traveling to or from the East, or a London banker on a business trip, cannot get a day's duck- or chicken-shooting without being mulcted in the sum of fifty dollars, a practically prohibitive tariff, for many of them may not be able to afford it, and those who can, are so indignant at the imposition that they prefer to forego the sport altogether. With a very little management, excellent sport might be obtained here for a much smaller sum than is paid year after year for comparatively small shootings in England and Scotland, even when all traveling expenses are taken into consideration. The lessees would have all the advantage of seeing a new country, and even if they did have to rough it a little, at first, through inexperience, still that element does not usually act as a deterrent to the genuine sportsman. The usual outcry from thoughtless settlers out here is that "we want all our shooting for ourselves." The answer is simple. In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories we have a good deal more land than in the whole of the British Isles, and our total population is very little larger than that of the single city of Bristol. We could get all the shooting we have now, and still leave enough, and more than enough, for all the crowds that pour out of the great London railway stations in the first and second weeks of August.

Another alteration that should be made this year is in the dates fixed for the close season. Hitherto these appear to have been settled on the broad principle that the less chance you give to sportsmen to shoot, the bigger will be your stock of game. At first sight this reasoning appears sound, and it is strongly held by many who have given the subject little or no thought. Take the case of prairie-chicken shooting as an instance. As things are now, these birds may not be shot before October 1st. By that time they are so wild and strong on the wing that dogs are practically useless, and big bags are difficult if not impossible to get. But, on the other hand, the coveys are not broken up; the old cocks are left to live until next spring and to drive off the younger birds; and the inevitable result of in-breeding, namely, disease, barren birds, and small broods, are sure to follow. I wish here to quote words used last August by Sir Herbert Maxwell in *Blackwood's Magazine*. Sir Herbert, I may say, was born and bred in a grouse-shooting country, and is a recognized authority in all matters concerning sport. He writes, "The more severely, but fairly, a moor is shot, the more surely will its grouse increase. Very different would the result be if grouse were left to the tender mercies of each other. Take any moor of high reputation you like,—I care not whether in Yorkshire or Perthshire,—put it in the hands of an extreme humanitarian, who objects on principles, which it is impossible not to respect, to the taking of animal life in sport, and see what the state of that moor will be at the end of three or four seasons. Instead of packs so numerous that they seem to darken the heavens as they fly over the boxes, there will be a very limited number of pairs of old birds, some barren, some with moderate families, each old cock jealously guarding his territory and furiously driving off every weaker individual of his own kind which presumes to crop his heather. These few strong old birds have asserted



A COLLECTION BY MANITOBA "HEAD-HUNTERS."

"A very short journey will bring you to a country full of deer and the lordly wapiti—the king of the deer tribe the world over; and down on the flat, boggy land by the lake shores, the moose will stand knee-deep in water on the summer evenings."

their rights, and in virtue of their might, drive off all their younger relations. Now, this is no fancy picture drawn in favor of the sportsman. Any ornithologist or gamekeeper of experience will testify to its accuracy."

The classical authority on sport in all its branches in Great Britain is the "Badminton Library." This is a compilation of volumes produced under the management of the late Duke of Beaufort and of Mr. Alfred Watson, editor of *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*. These gentlemen spared no pains in obtaining the services of writers whose names are of world-wide reputation on the particular subjects of which they treat, including every branch of athleticism. On page 103 of the volume by Lord Walsingham and Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey, in speaking of grouse being a nuisance on deer-forests, as giving the alarm to stags (please remember that a deer-forest in Scotland does not imply the presence of trees), occur these words:

"The simplest way of getting rid of them is not to shoot them. If left to themselves, the old pair will take possession of a large hillside, establish fixity of tenure, with no squattings allowed for their own or for any other young birds. The result is the speedy diminution of their number."

Major-General R. T. Dashwood's name as a sportsman is known from the Himalayas to the Rocky Mountains. He is a constant contributor to *The Field* and other journals and magazines devoted to the interests of shooting, fishing, and sport generally. He has killed big game in at least three continents, but the country of his choice for the last thirty years has been Canada, which he has fished and hunted from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He is perhaps the only white man living today who thoroughly understands "calling" a moose, and one of the finest trophies in the Naval and Military Club in London is the head of a moose which he slew by this means in Nova Scotia. In a letter to me, written last fall, he says:

"It is a mistake not to permit killing grouse (prairie-chicken) before October 1st, when the herds are packed and so wild as to render dogs useless. The 15th of September would be a much better date in the interest not only of sportsmen, but of the stock of game. Nothing is so injurious to breeding as leaving coveys unbroken at the end of the season. The law which makes it illegal to shoot ducks after sundown and so prevents flight shooting, when the birds come in to feed in certain places and are mostly rocketers and splendid shots, high over a man's head, is simply childish and is, of course, ignored."

A similar alteration is required in the legislation which regulates the killing of big game. On this subject I should like to quote the words of Mr. F. W. Stobart, who is a personal friend of mine, and probably has had more experience in killing moose and wapiti by "still hunting" than any white man in Manitoba:

"We open the season for killing moose, wapiti (or elk), etc., on the 15th of October, just as the rutting season for these animals is about closed, when, after nearly a month's running with the cows and fasting (for the bulls of the moose and wapiti will eat practically nothing at that time), the meat of the bulls is so rank and tough as to be practically unfit for human food. The cows alone are then in good condition, but, surely, if we wish to protect the game of this country, we should prevent the killing of cows altogether."

On this point General Dashwood says: "The heads of all deer are hard and stripped of the velvet by the 7th of September, and the meat is in excellent condition for food. By far the most difficult period for hunting moose, elk, wapiti, etc., is when there is no snow on the ground, and the leaves are more or

less on the trees; but it is much the pleasantest time to camp out in the woods, and, with regard to moose, is the season for "calling" that animal, an art hardly understood outside Nova Scotia, but an exceedingly exciting, though very uncertain kind of sport, as success depends not only on the caller, but on the weather, which must be absolutely still. Calling only lasts till about the 10th of October. Yet these two months, September and October, up to the 15th of the latter month in Manitoba, and to the 31st in the Northwest Territories, are included in the close time. On the other hand, later, when there is snow and the hunting is much easier, the time is open, which appears to me to be hardly logical or common-sense, having regard to the climate and habits of these animals. I should say that a fair open season for all kinds of deer would be from the 7th of September to the 7th of December. This, if properly enforced, with a limit of two animals per species per gun, would not do any harm; yet, if the time is considered too long, curtail it at the end, not at the beginning, of the season.

"Again, the same reasoning with regard to breeding holds good in the case of the deer tribe as well as that of grouse, for as a matter of fact with all animals that herd, it does good to kill off some of the big stags (which alone, of course, a true sportsman cares to kill), as these big stags, in the case of cariboo and elk (so-called wapiti), dominate herds and keep off younger, though for breeding purposes, quite as efficient, animals, with the result that there are numerous barren does."

Another well-known sportsman, Major C. S. Cumberland,—author of "Sport in the Pamirs," a constant contributor to *The Field*, who has penetrated into Central Asia where no other white man has ever been, and has probably forgotten more about the jungle than Rudyard Kipling (a personal friend of his) has ever learned,—was traveling in this country last year. I have known him intimately all my life, and again and again, in private conversation, he corroborated all I have quoted as insisted on by the authorities mentioned above. It must be remembered that these men are all sportsmen in the true sense of the word. They are "head-hunters," not hide-hunters or meat-hunters. They are fond not only of hunting, but of the quarry they hunt. Let me relate a little incident which occurred to one of them, whose name I shall not mention. His hunter, an Indian, after a long and arduous chase, brought him at last within sight of a couple of bull-wapiti, which were fighting. These animals were so engaged that they allowed their pursuers to come close up to them and stand in full sight for some minutes before they took any notice of their presence. "Shoot, shoot!" whispered the Indian excitedly; but his companion never stirred. He wanted a five-year old, and neither of the combatants was more than four. He stood perfectly still, and watched the fight to a finish. Then he drew a deep breath of satisfaction, and said, "I've seen a good fight, and that was worth the hunt half a dozen times over." His guide to this day regards him as a kind of inspired lunatic, and is quite unable to understand the feeling that prevents a man from committing what seems to him to be wanton slaughter. These are the men who, I say, if properly encouraged, would come to this country, spend money here, and spend it freely; for to them hunting is the highest form of recreation. They would not interfere with our shooting; with more leisure, and more means than most of us, they would probably penetrate farther afield; and to them the idea of mere killing for the sake of killing would be utterly repugnant.

There are stories afloat of men coming to this country in private cars, and shooting chicken by the hundreds, leaving their bodies to rot in the ground. How far these stories are true, and how far exaggerated, I cannot tell, but I am sure that, at all events, they are of rare occurrence. Such men as these should be kept away at the point of the bayonet, if necessary. Limit the number of head of game to be shot by any one individual, if you will. The provision that "no person shall kill more than one hundred chickens in one season, or more than twenty in one day," is a wise one, if properly enforced. Put a proportionate limit on the deer tribe; but open the seasons earlier. In British Columbia the season for big game opens on August 1st, in Wyoming on September 1st, in Washington on the same day, and in Oregon on August 1st. Let us have a chance of shooting chicken over dogs, instead of forcing us to begin when dogs are useless, and birds so wild as to be practically unapproachable, and so heavily feathered as to be almost unshootable. We have here one of the finest game countries in the world; let us make the most of it. I repeat that I am informed on the best authority that the legislation is to be altered this year. The sooner this is done, the better, and, above all, let the farmers and settlers understand the reason why it is done—that the change is made by the advice and with the support of men who not only have made a lifelong study of the preservation of game, but who also have the truest interests of the country at heart.

ORIGIN OF ALASKA INDIANS.

Three scientists comprising the Jessup expedition, sent out by the American Museum of Natural History of New York to explore the unknown portions of Northwestern Siberia, have sailed from San Francisco. One of them is an American, while the other two are Russians. One object of their trip will be to determine whether or not the American Indian is descended from Asiatic stock. The Russians will touch mainly upon the ethnological phase, studying the native language, songs, customs, and physical characteristics of almost every tribe that inhabits the northeastern section of Siberia. The American will confine his work mainly to the zoological field, to gather a new and rare collection of birds and mammals for the big museum in Central Park. They expect to be gone at least two years.

It would be well if the party had begun its investigation in Alaska with the natives of that Territory, concerning whose race-origin there exists much doubt. In fact, from where or when the Alaska Siwash came to the country he now inhabits, the Tacoma (Wash.) *News* states, scientists have never been able to fully decide. It is generally believed that the Siwashes are the descendants of a Japanese junk crew which crossed the Pacific centuries ago. If this theory be accepted, however, it is hard to account for the many different languages spoken. The great Thlinket nation, the tribes of which dwell in the region lying between Sitka and the head of Lynn Canal, has a universal language. Further south the Hydahs, Sunsianns, and other tribes each speak a tongue of their own; and so utterly different are they from one another as to make it seem impossible that all descended from the same fountain-head; yet their physiognomy is identical. It is next to impossible to detect any distinct facial differences. The "illohees," or homes of the tribes, are, so to speak, but shortly removed, and distance cuts a small figure with the Alaskan Siwash and his canoe. It would therefore seem that, although scattered among the different islands, an interchange of visits would have preserved the original tongue, were the Japanese junk-crew theory correctly founded.

A NEW MEMORIAL SONG.

If I were a poet, I'd snatch up the quill
And write an old song in this way—
"Peace upon earth, unto men good will,"
And read it Memorial Day.

I'd take down the harp and sweep every string,
And bring you a song that is new;
All over the land sweet music should ring,
Where waveth the red, white and blue.

From ocean to ocean the musical throng
Would sing the glad song that is new:—
"All buried the strife, and forgiven the wrong,
There is love 'twixt the gray and the blue.

"We are one; henceforth, the blue and the gray
Will sing with a love that is new;
As one we will meet on Memorial Day,
For now all are loyal and true.

"As brothers we've marched and conquered again—
On the land, and over the sea;
Where waveth our flag, sweet freedom shall reign,
Will now be the song of the free."

NELSON CHAPIN LYON.

Iowa Falls, Ia.

IN THE WILDS OF ITASCA.

BY A. L. HALSTEAD.

In a cozy room in one of St. Paul's big apartment houses there sat, one November evening, two representatives of the city's newspaper fraternity. Fine specimens of physical manhood, they wearied of their daily round of duties, and longed for a bit of real freedom. They were not talking. One was reading; the other was sitting by a window that overlooked the Mississippi River bluffs. All at once this individual swung round in his chair and exclaimed:

"By Jove, Tom, I have it!"

"Have what?" his comrade asked, without taking his eyes from the paper.

"Why, we've been wishing for a change—something to do with ourselves, and I've struck a lead."

"Well, what is it?"

"What do you say to a bout in the woods, with tent, traps, and guns? Are you in it?"

"Up to my neck! cried Tom, with enthusiasm; "but where shall we go, and who knows whether we can obtain a respectable leave of absence?"

"Oh, I'll see to all that. We'll get away easily enough, and I've already mapped out a plan of campaign."

"When shall we start?"

"Just as soon as we can get ready, the sooner the better; for we're bound for the wilds of Itaska."

"It did not take Tom Beryl and George Darling long to mature their plans and make a good ready. They were both forehanded, as the world goes, and neither was a novice in all that constitutes fair knowledge of sportsmanship. They knew what they wanted, and they were abundantly able to provide it. So it happened that one bright morning saw them prepared with portable boat and with tent, guns, and other essentials, all awaiting transportation to one of the prettiest little towns in Northern Minnesota. Three days later and they were in the heart of the big woods, miles distant from any settlement. They had completed their outfit at the village, and had also secured the services of an experienced guide and his trained dog.

The first night's camp was full of the romance of the forest. It was moonlight, the air was none too cold, and fire and tent were thoroughly comfortable and altogether enjoyable. But on the second night there came a change. Toward evening the skies grew dark and leaden, the wind rose, and the dampness and chilliness of the air were quite typical of November. By and by it began to rain. It came down in sheets—rain and sleet. The camp-fire was abandoned; all took refuge within the tent. At midnight the storm seemed to be at its worst; the weather had turned cold, and fine snow began to fall.

"Jehu!" George said. "This is about as bad as the Klondike."

"Yes," Tom responded; "there's a hot time in the old camp tonight."

"Hot nothing!" George retorted. "Don't get too gay. And the next time you perpetrate anything of that kind, just put quotation marks around it."

"Seems to me you're pretty particular."

"Oh, no; I'm not half so particular as I am serious."

"What should make you serious?"

"Why, the situation. I'm cold as a mackerel, and——"

"And the guide is snoring like a Megatherium."

"'Mega' *what?*"

"Megatherium, you chump! A Megatherium is a gigantic slothlike edentate——"

"Oh, say, now, Tom! I can't stand that, you know. I'm no class in natural history."

But it was not long ere drowsiness bore down their eyelids and sleep came to render them oblivious of all discomforts. Dawn ushered them into a world as beautiful as it was changed. From every leaf and twig hung myriad sparkling gems—compound of rain and sleet and snow. The day was clear and crisp. The storm had passed.

In a brief while the fire was revived, the coffee made, and under the stimulus of a good breakfast our Nimrods gained new enthusiasm and were eager for the day's sport. The guide had decided that it would pay them to hunt in the heavy timber which skirted one of the numerous lakes in that region, but which was not too far from camp. The latter was pitched on the only considerable elevation in the vicinity, and it was not thought probable that either of the city boys would get out of sight of it. Nevertheless, it was understood that they were to meet at the camp before darkness fell, and the old guide cautioned them particularly against wandering from the immediate vicinage of the lake.

"I don't want to hev to look you up in them woods after dark," he said. "It's a durned sight safer an' more comfortble here by the camp-fire."

"All right, Pete," George replied. "We'll be here at dusk; and I'm going to have roast venison for supper, too."

"Well, I wouldn't count my chickens be——"

"See here, now, Tom! I've stood your blamed homilies, proverbs, maxims, and rusty old saws as long as I'm a-going to. Either say something fresh and piquant, or wear a muzzle. I tell you we're going—to—have—deer for supper!"

With this parting shot, the trio went down the hill and entered the thick timber. When they reached the lake, the guide and Tom turned to the left, while George chose to hunt on the right shore.

"Good-bye, George!" Tom cried. "Don't fail to bring home a deer."

"I won't," George answered; "and don't you get lost."

* * *

The forest was dense. In a moment, it seemed, voices and footsteps were beyond hearing. There was the swish of the frozen sleet as it fell from the heavy limbs of the trees; there was the creaking of the branches and the rustling of the leaves, but this was all. In such a place a man is indeed alone. It is complete isolation. Its gloom is second only to that which pertains to impenetrable darkness. There is little conversation between men amid such environments; there is less singing. The stillness is almost oppressive. It sits upon the heart like a weight of awe. Only a fool can laugh and jest when surrounded by the gloom of these mighty forests.

Darling moved cautiously away from the lake until he stood at the foot of the frowning bluff which skirted its western shore. He was only a short distance from the water, yet the evergreen foliage and the trees were so thick that naught could be seen save the sky overhead. Looking about with practiced eyes, he hunted slowly towards the southern end of the lake. There were squirrel-tracks and rabbit-tracks in every direction, their tiny footsteps appearing very distinctly in the new-fallen snow; but of larger game there was never a sign.

All at once he heard a great crash. Just ahead of him, bounding like a foot-ball, and ever and anon hitting trees and butting against projecting rocks, was a big rolling stone—big as a half-bushel basket, and almost round. Although startled by the sudden crash, Darling held his gun in readiness and ranged his eyes along the sides of the bluff. Then he caught his breath. Unmoved by the noise of the falling bowlder, there stood on the hillside, in statuesque pose and with high-lifted antlers and flashing eyes, the noblest of all the denizens of American forests—a majestic bull-moose.

"Heavens! What a sight for the gods!" George said to himself, his heart going like a trip-hammer. "It's the kingliest-looking beast I ever saw. Pity to kill him, but I'd rather have those sweeping horns than an earl's ransom!"

Quietly, but with precision in every movement, he sank slowly to the ground, still keeping his eyes on the unsuspecting moose. A rod or more from him was a half-rotted log, and toward this he crept with extreme caution. Once in position,

he rested his repeater on a projecting knot, and aimed at a hairless spot just back of the animal's fore quarters.

Now occurred one of those unexpected incidents against which the most experienced sportsmen are powerless. Just as Darling pressed the trigger and sent his bullet whistling through the air on its mission of death, there was a sudden movement and a terrified snort from some living object on the other side and at the farther end of the sheltering log. Up from the earth rose a tawny deer—lithe and graceful as a hound, but so filled with curiosity that it stood in its tracks, motionless. This was only for a second, however. With another snort it plunged wildly into the darkest depths of the woods.

George was vexed, but still retained his self-possession. "I've missed the moose," he thought, with the speed of lightning, "but I'll bring down that deer if it's the last shot I ever fire!" And without pausing to draw a bead, he raised his gun and blazed away.

"I've hit him! I've hit him!" he exclaimed, as the deer stumbled and fell. "We'll have venison for supper after all, though I'd give a dozen deer for that magnificent moose."

Running up to the prostrate creature, he saw that the ball had penetrated the head back of the left ear, and that the wound was mortal. Drawing his hunting-knife, the poor beast was soon relieved of misery, and the carcass was hung up on a convenient limb. This done, Darling marked the locality, and then scaled the bluffs to see what had become of the larger game.

It did not take long to reach the spot where the moose had stood. It was near the summit of one of those semi-circular redoubts of nature which are so characteristic of many of the North Star State's most beautiful lakes. In numerous places, with very little work, these natural amphitheaters might be transformed into auditoriums for the mightiest open-air conclaves on earth—compared with which the old-time spectacles in the Coliseum at Rome would be as pigmies to a Colossus.

With eyes cast to the ground, which was here almost bare, Darling searched for signs of the chase. They were abundant. Here and there were hoof-prints, and, what pleased him more, on the surrounding leaves and the frozen earth were crimson stains.

"By all that's wonderful, the moose is hit!" George said, in an undertone. "This is better than I expected; I was so startled that my aim was wild, and it is just good luck that I hit him at all."

Full of enthusiasm, and not a little excited, he held his gun in readiness and took up the bloody trail. The top of the bluff was quite uneven, and in places there were large patches of thick pine undergrowth, due to previous forest fires. These, with the larger growth of timber, afforded excellent coverts for game, but rendered it exceedingly difficult to do good stalking.

Speaking of it afterward, Darling said that he must have followed the wounded animal a mile or more, when, upon rounding a clump of bushes, he was brought face to face with the infuriated moose. For an instant, though it seemed much longer, he looked at the huge brute, and trembled like one who is ague-stricken. "It wasn't buck fever," he remarked, after his return to camp; "it was downright fright. That moose looked as big as Tom's 'Megatherium,' whatever that may be, and his eyes glowed like balls of fire."

There was little time for cogitation, however. With lowered head, and a strange sort of bellow, the moose charged like a flash. Springing sideways into the bushes, George managed to bring his gun to bear, and fired. By sheer good fortune the ball missed the animal's skull and pierced the breast. It proved mortal, though it did not prevent the moose from continuing his wild charge. George never succeeded in giving a satisfactory explanation of what followed.

"I was floating in the air," he said, "and when I struck the earth everything was as black as night. Upon returning to con-



"The old guide cautioned them particularly against wandering from the immediate vicinage of the lake..... 'I don't want to hev to look you up in them woods after dark,' he said. 'It's a durned sight safer an' more comfort'ble here by the camp-fire'"

sciousness I found myself lying on a flat rock, all of thirty feet from my former position in the bushes."

* * *

While Darling had been having his exciting experience in the timber on the right of the lake, Tom Beryl and the guide were making their way through the more open woodland on the left margin. Up to about 10 A. M. they had not bagged any game worth the powder. There were chittering squirrels and jumping rabbits here as everywhere in these solitudes, but of deer, bear, and moose the woods seemed empty. Tom had shot a monster white owl, however, over which he exhibited a good deal of pride.

"I'll have it mounted," he remarked to Pete, "and it will look well in our rooms."

"Owl's all right in their place, I reckon," the guide observed, "but if that ere chum o'yourn ha'in't any better showing fer his money than you've got, we'll none of us gorge ourselves to death on deer-meat tonight."

"That's right, old fellow," Tom replied; "and I'm just wondering how that partner of mine is getting along. It wasn't quite the thing to let him wander off alone that way."

"Oh, he'll be all right if he don't go too fur. All he's got to do is to foller the lake back to its head; then he'll be at the camp."

They ate a bite of lunch, and then tramped on, skirting the banks of the lake, and keeping a sharp lookout for deer. Noon came and went. It was three o'clock before they sighted the game they were after, and then Tom's eagerness alarmed the buck and he sped away like the wind, apparently unharmed. The guide did not say anything, however much he looked and may have thought; but a moment afterward he told Beryl that it was time they were getting back to camp, as it was growing dark, and the chagrined newspaper man assented.

The return trip was made quickly. By five o'clock they were on the hill again, but there were no signs of Darling.

"Hang it all! I wonder why he doesn't come in?" Tom exclaimed.

"He'd better be comin', all right," Pete returned, wisely. "That is, if he don't want to spend the night in the timber."

They began to prepare supper, Tom keeping an eye on the timber at the foot of the hill, and the old guide muttering something to himself about "durned fool greenhorns, enyhow."

Twilight bordered on darkness, and still Darling did not come. This was more than true-hearted Tom Beryl could stand, and he told the guide very plainly that he was going out to see what was the matter.

"Perhaps he's hurt," Tom said. "He may need our aid At any rate, I can't remain in camp when I know that he is out yonder in those wild woods."

"I told him plain 'nough to be back here afore dark," Pete answered, "and he knows 'nough 'bout the woods to mind; but he ain't here, and I reckon that Pete Downing ain't the man to let him get lost."

"I knew that, old fellow," Tom replied heartily. "You're true blue, clear through; so we'll get some torches and things and start out."

Unloosing the dog, which had been left in camp throughout the day, they were soon on the spot where George had said good-bye to them in the early morning. Here the dog took up the scent readily, and the men followed at a rapid pace.

"Won't we lose sight of your dog?" Tom asked.

"Not much!" Pete responded. "A dog'll always wait for the light to follow him; besides, old Buster is a dog as knows his business. This ain't the first time he's been on a night hunt."

It was the first time that Tom had been on a night hunt, however, and the experience was weird enough to last him a lifetime. The trunks of the trees loomed upon their approach like gigantic specters, and ever beyond the illuminated area was impenetrable gloom. The way seemed longer than it really was to both men, although they had indeed gone a goodly distance. Suddenly the dog gave vent to a short, sharp, savage bark, and another, and another.

"Sounds as if he'd treed somethin'," Pete said; "though 'tain't like Buster to go off on a false trail."

Hurrying forward, they found the brave dog charging fiercely upon a pack of fast-disappearing wolves. He was called back, and then the torches revealed to their astonished eyes the carcass of the deer which George had hung so carefully beyond the reach of prowling animals.

"By Jove! he's provided the venison, all right," Tom acknowledged, gladly; "but I'd give a year's salary to find the boy himself. O George! where are you?" he called.

"Might jest as well save your breath, I reckon," Pete remarked, sententiously. "'Tain't no use hollerin' in the woods, 'speshully in the night-time. It 'pears to me we'll hev to look further."

On they went. The trail led up the bluff, and here they saw the dried blood on the stones and leaves.

"My God!" Beryl exclaimed. "What does this mean?"

"Well, it's blood, plain 'nough, but whose blood it is I ain't a-saying. Reckon it's from some animal, fur here's tracks."

"George! O George!" again shouted Tom, whose heart was filled with deepest anxiety.

"Stop that yellin'," the guide said, curtly. "There's things in these woods we don't want to 'rouse; an' yellin' ain't no good enyhow."

Again they followed upon the trail, the dog now going forward with great spirit.

"There ain't fur to go now," Pete observed. "Old Buster's nose is lifted, an' that's a sure sign he's almost done."

"Thank God if it's true!" was Tom's fervent rejoinder. "I can't endure this suspense much longer."

They were tired. It was rough work trying to follow that uneven trail by the light of a torch, but they did it; and at last they came to an elevation which gave them a more extended view.

"See there!" Tom cried. "Do you see that fire?"

"Yes; I see it," Pete said. "An' where that fire is we'll find your pard. Don't you hear Buster?"

Sure enough, the dog was giving mouth again—a sort of bark which carried conviction that the lost was found. A short run, and Tom and the guide were on the spot.

There lay Darling, pale, but glad. He had started a fire to keep the cold and the wolves at bay, and then had lain down to suffer and to wait.

"I knew you would come, Tom," he said, as soon as his adventures had been related, "but I counted on it taking you longer to find me. I never thought of the dog."

"The dog deserves all your thanks, old fellow—the dog and his master. Pete did his duty without a murmur. But, here; take this."

After the comforting brandy, the fire was replenished and a bit of surgery was performed. It was found that, aside from a sprained ankle, a contused hip, and a general bruising up of George's entire anatomy he was in pretty good shape. No bones were broken, and there did not seem to be any internal injuries. The wounds were bathed and rubbed, the sprain was bandaged, the moose skinned, quartered, and hung up for later recovery, and in the gray of the morning the trio started back to the camp, Darling assisted very materially by an improvised crutch, and the sturdy guide making it his business to attend to the slain deer at the foot of the bluffs.

Once at camp, where salves and other remedies were at hand, the wounded huntsman made rapid recovery and was soon as good as ever. Tom told him that he could afford to rest, since he had already won enough glory to make him a hero for life.

"That may be," George answered; "but I want the scalps of some of those wolves which snapped and snarled at me that night in the woods."

"Never mind them," Beryl retorted. "Some wolves delight to bark and bite, and some to run——"

"Tom!" growled the invalid, "I've warned you the last time. Quit that confounded business, or we'll go straight back to the treadmill."



LO, THE POOR INDIAN.

Among a lot of articles recently sent to the Indians at the the Fort Totten Reservation by Fargo ladies, says the Fargo (N. D.) *Call*, was a pair of garters surmounted with good-sized buckles of a rather neat pattern. Imagine the surprise of the minister of the church at the agency, the next Sunday morning, when a couple of bucks marched into the church wearing the garters as neckties!

A CALCULATING CHINAMAN.

A Chinaman who was brought here to the county jail recently from Gallatin County by the Federal authorities and locked up pending deportation to the Flowery kingdom for not possessing the necessary certificate showing that he is entitled to live in Uncle Sam's domain, the Helena (Mont.) *Herald* says, does not appear to have much faith in the working of the Chinese Exclusion Act, judging from what he is said to have told a local attorney.

This attorney, so the story goes, was called in by the fellow countrymen of Li Hung Chang to see if his release could not be secured by a writ of habeas corpus. The attorney took hold of the case, and, after spending two days looking up the law and preparing to make the effort for the Mongolian's release, his client asked him how much he would charge. The attorney replied that it would cost him $250.

"Too muchee," chattered the Chinaman. "Go backe Chinee, then gettee ticket backe Flisco for flifty-thlee dollas and clefilicate for flifty more; makee one hundred thlee, and free trip home."

The lawyer was unable to combat this sort of argument, and he gave up the case in disgust.

SOME ODD WESTERN NAMES.

A traveler in North Dakota says that the most suggestive and inviting name seen by him was that of a druggist named U. R. Welcome, the first name being Uriah. Across the street in the same town was another man named John Stonepounder. In the next town I found a man who was so fat that the name of Abraham Crumpacker seemed especially fitting; but there was a woman there who went him one better, as her name was Emily Freshbread.

In the next town I got so interested in queer names that I soon heard of a speedy individual called Sarah Deerhoof. In that same town there is a man named Henry Bookstruck.

Ever after that I was on the lookout. On the train I met David Newsalt and Millie Newlove. The man with the most warlike name I ran against was Abraham Saltpetter. In one town I found a man who had a very poetic name. It was Seabright Sunbloom.

But the last name I struck finished me. It seemed like a direct command to cease my sacrilegious monkeying with people's names. I took it as a warning, and quit. It was A. Quickfish. His partner's name was W. K. Goforth!

ABANDONED COMMUNITIES.

No better illustrated evidence of "busted communities" can be found than on the Chilcoot trail, Alaska, from Lynn Canal to Bennett City, writes a correspondent of the Seattle (Wash.) *Times*. Between September, 1897, and August of last year the towns of Sheep Camp, Canyon City, and Dyea developed from a wilderness into live, thriving, hustling towns characteristic of American energy. At one time Sheep Camp and Dyea both had a population of 5,000 or 6,000 people, and half as many more were at Canyon City.

Today the inhabitants of the three places do not exceed 100 people. At Sheep Camp, the foot of Chilcoot Summit, are 300 or 400 houses and shacks, with less than a dozen people to tenant them. A large number of the buildings at one time were used for business purposes, and over the doors are neatly-painted signs of high-sounding names. There are, or, more properly speaking, there were "The Waldorf Hotel," "The Palace Hotel Grill Room," "The Roof Garden," "Hotel Northern," and scores of saloons with all sorts of fairy names.

The proprietors have all vanished. In many places the fixtures and furniture still remain. Crockery, glassware, books, bedroom sets and other furnishings are scattered about in all conceivable condition, and the only thing to disturb the tranquil scene is the musical babbling of a brook fed by the blue-colored glaciers, veiled by a flimsy canopy of a cloud thousands of feet above on the storm-swept peaks of the Chilcoot Mountains.

MYSTERIES OF THE KLONDIKE.

Far up Forty-Mile River, several years ago, a party of miners came upon a fissure in the frozen earth while pushing a tunnel in their mine. They tried to explore the bottom, says Joaquin Miller in *Frank Leslie's Monthly*, but they found it bottomless, at least as far as they went. The earth had cracked open here, as any very warm pot of earth or piece of clay will crack open from too sudden cooling. You think this one isolated case doubtful evidence that the warm earth suddenly was made cold and so cracked open as if it had been an earthen pot? But it is not an isolated case at all. At this very hour bold men are trying to find the bottom of a crack or fissure in the earth at the lower end of the famous Berry claims at El Dorado.

The miners there were sinking a hole for the purpose of hoisting dirt up from the pay-streak below the muck or black ice. They went down through the black muck or ice ten feet, twenty feet. To their amazement they found no gravel, nothing but inky ice, and now and then a stratum of sand, debris, dirt of all sorts, such as might sift in and filter down, as the ages went on, from spring floods or melting ice that would naturally find their way into an open crack in the earth, and these tons of ice.

The men went down, down, and down, forty feet, sixty feet, eighty feet, ninety feet. No bottom or sign of bottom. This is many times the deepest hole ever made in this northern country. And yet the bold miners, urged on not now by a hope of gain, but only by a laudable curiosity to know what may be revealed, keep on and on. All El Dorado, Bonanza, Dawson, everybody, wonders and wonders. Yet there can be but one answer. It is a fissure in the earth, a crack in the earth's crust, made when this North Pole end of the earth turned suddenly from hot to cold.

Of course, we have had lots of jokes on the subject. One man, an Irishman, in trying to explain the thing, said it was all simple enough; that the earth was dropped on the ground and cracked when it was being made. Another has said that maybe the earth was laid by the side of the road to dry, and an Irishman ran his wheelbarrow against the end of it and cracked it. Ay, these are some of the things that men talk about in their Klondike cabins as the long nights creep slowly by. Of course there are theories, some wild, fantastic, almost terrible; but I have set down only that which seems to my unscientific mind as reasonable and backed by common sense.

As before said, no verdict has as yet been arrived at as to how, when, and in the hands of what great forces the gold was laid in little yellow streaks, so regularly along the beds of streams under the inky lakes of the deluge, although many and many a theory has been advanced. But when these quiet, thinking men of the Klondike cabins do reach a verdict, if ever, or are even half as certain one way or the other on the subject as they are now that here was once the deluge, the awful flood of the old Bible days with all its terrors, I shall be happy to tell you their

conclusions, and by what route of reasoning they arrive at them.

Naturally, this theme has revived other subjects along the same line. Where was Eden? Where is that river "the gold whereof was good?" "Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins, and clothed them." Yonder stand the poor trembling people, clothed in skins of wild beasts, as if but now expelled from Paradise. Yonder flashes the flaming sword which turns every way to guard the tree of life and the gates of Eden all through these icy nights of endless darkness. Maybe over yonder is evidence of Eden, as here is evidence of the deluge, for surely yonder northern light is the flaming sword that turns continually every way.

IDAHO WOMEN IN POLITICS.

Over in Idaho, observes the Miles City (Mont.) *Journal*, the women vote. On a recent week an election was held, and the women of Boise, the State's capital, took an active part in the contest and were thick about the polls. Mrs. Martinson and Miss Harris, who were supporting rival candidates, met on the street. Like men do on such occasions, they stopped and began to discuss the relative merits of their favorites. Miss Harris seems to have been the better argumentarian of the two, for Mrs. Martinson lost her temper, and, as a clincher, said to Mrs. Harris:

"If I was running for office and found a withered-up, china-faced hag like you working for me, I would not vote for myself."

Biff! Miss Harris let go her right, and Mrs. Martinson was minus a piece of her skin, and also her veil.

The next step was counter complaints by the women, and each had the other arrested. The married woman had her trial first, and demanded a jury. The jury was composed of women, and had retired only a short time when the bailiff in charge heard a commotion in the jury-room which suggested a small cyclone or a discussion by opposing factions of wild cats. He managed to break in the door, and found a free-for-all mix-up in progress among the jurors, who, it developed, were strong friends of the woman under arrest, and had carried discussion of the case under consideration to the extreme of physical combat. The judge reprimanded the jury, and discharged the prisoner.



A YAKIMA, WASH., INDIAN MAIDEN.

WHAT HE SAW ON THE COFFIN.

"I do not believe in ghosts, nor am I particularly nervous," remarked an express messenger to a Minneapolis *Tribune* man, "but I once was so positive that I saw a specter that I was troubled with insomnia for many nights, and I thought I never would be able to quiet my nerves again.

"It was back in the eighties, and I was running between Kansas City and Denver on the U. P. We made a small Colorado station one evening about dusk, and found on the platform, as I had been advised, the grewsome pine box, telling its story of some unfortunate who had gone to the mountains in a vain search for health. It so happened that my car was full, and, plan as I might, I could find no place for the box. The train conductor came up to find out what was the cause of the delay. I told him of my predicament, and he was equal to the emergency in an instant.

"'Put it on the front platform,' he said. The suggestion was a good one, and in another moment our dead passenger was aboard, and we were rolling over the prairie.

"It so happened that I had a car with a door at the end. About 10 o'clock snow began falling, and I tell you it came down thick, as it often does in Colorado. It was midnight when I thought of the corpse. It would never do to lose it, and the jolt of the train might jar it off the platform. The night was clear. I opened the door. As it swung on its hinges, I looked out. Then I slammed the door with a bang, and jumped back in the car. I was perspiring from every pore, and trembling like a leaf.

"What had I seen? Why, sitting bolt upright on the coffin, with his hands clasping his knees, was the whitest ghost any man ever saw. I stood in the center of the car, irresolute. I looked at my Winchester, then realized that it would be of no use against a spook.

"Suddenly the door opened, and there stood my ghost. It was a tramp, covered with snow from head to foot. He stood there blinking at the light a moment, and then said:

"'Say, Willie, you've ketched me; but can't you let me get warm afore you turn me off?'

"Did I let him ride? Well, I guess. If I'd been going to New York, he could have gone with me. I'm the last man in the world not to show appreciation and gratitude."

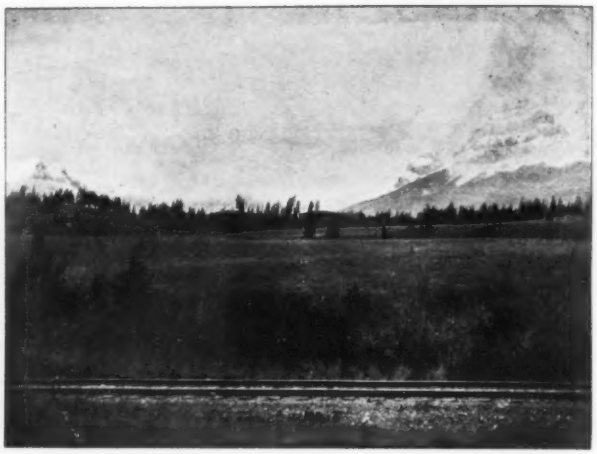
FISHING AT SKAGWAY.

Fishing is the great out-of-door sport of Skagwayans today, says the Skagway *Alaskan*. Skagway River is lined with anglers of the old school, using fine rods and lines, in quest of the bull trout. Many fine catches have been made. Those fishing from the wharves with ordinary hook and line are catching tom-cod almost as fast as they can pull them out, and some who have the more extensive equipment are taking in big catches of herring.

The bay was literally black along the end of Moore's wharf on a recent Sunday, with schools of the swarming herring. One man is said to have caught one hundred pounds of these fish off the Seattle wharf a few days ago, with no other means than a lath with sharpened nails protruding from the sides, with which he impaled the fish, the way the Indians in Puget Sound waters take herring.



OKANAGAN LAKE, PEACHLAND B. C., SHOWING C. P. R. STEAMER IN DISTANCE.



CROW'S NEST RANGE, IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, ON THE LINE OF CROW'S NEST PASS BRANCH OF THE C. P. R.

THE OKANAGAN VALLEY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY R. T. ROBINSON, M. A.

There is a mischievous beauty in the phrase, "Our Lady of the Snows," as applied to Canada by Rudyard Kipling. The conception is so charmingly, chastely alluring that one cannot but be attracted by it; yet it is not wholly true. Our vanity is pleased to be thus so nicely addressed—the term is so dainty and delicate, as contrasted with the prosaic "Uncle Sam" or "John Bull," nevertheless it is to us unfair, unkind. We are not "by merit raised to that bad eminence." Our land is not a vast expanse of white, the crystals of which gleam in the mysterious light of an Arctic aurora for eight or ten months. Poet Kipling has tickled the world with the play of his fancy, but he has libeled us, and deepened the unfortunate impression abroad that Canada is essentially a land of ice and snow, of primeval forests and privations, of Indians and polar bears.

It is not long since an Oxford professor smiled incredulously at one of his Canadian students who stated that peaches grew in Canada. The student saved his reputation, and shed some much-needed light on the don, by promptly cabling his father in Southern Ontario for a basket of fruit.

Yet, even that student, like thousands of others, his countrymen, do not know that there is another part of Canada even more favored of climate than his own. That part is the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia. There, not only do peaches and peanuts, and grapes and tobacco grow and flourish, but the wild strawberries are found red on the hills at Christmas, and buttercups bloom in January. Of all this the people in Eastern Canada know very little and believe less, and as for the Manitoban who hears it—well, it is beyond his comprehension altogether. He either receives the story with portentous silence, or smiles a wan smile of pity over the credulity of his informer; or, worse yet, over his thin, transparent deceitfulness.

However, "Facts are chiels wha winna ding, an' daur na be disputit," and the facts to the point in this case are, that ripe wild strawberries were actually gathered on the hills at Peachland, on the west side of Okanagan Lake, after Christmas last winter; and in January bouquets of buttercups were gathered. The significance of this is beginning to be appreciated. Peachland village, which as yet is only in swaddling clothes, is steadfastly growing. Its climate is attracting those whose health demands the soothing influences of a milder air, and, incidentally, its environment is changing before the wizard hand of the gardener and the orchardist.

Leading the way in these economic changes is the Peachland Irrigation Company, whose thousand or so acres of land are being surveyed into five, ten, and twenty-acre blocks for better settlement and cultivation. These blocks are being secured chiefly by people in the Northwest who have a few thousands to the good; people who are able to prepare a home for themselves to which they can retire in a few years, and still be able to make a comfortable living under conditions of life more genial and conducive to longevity.

As the rainfall in that district is not always a certain quantity, these lots receive their water supply by irrigation, and so are independent of the weather. The water comes by ditch and flume from a creek several miles back on the mountain, and is distributed over the lots, wherever desired, in little trenches dug for the purpose. The soil on the company's land is light and warm, with a front facing the rising sun, and it looks as though it would be admirably adapted to the raising of fruit and vegetables. On the Lambley ranch, near by, nearly a thousand trees of various kinds—peaches, pears, prunes, plums, etc., are bearing, the peach-trees having this year blossomed early in April. A gardener of experience who lives farther up the lake states that vegetables yield easily a return of $400 per acre, while a rough estimate places the income of a well tended, full-bearing peach-orchard at twice that amount per acre. The



BEACH AVENUE, PEACHLAND, B. C.

latter estimate is on a basis of 100 trees to the acre, with a yield of 200 pounds per tree (the yield is often nearer 300 pounds), and at four cents a pound for the fruit.

Prices for fruit and vegetables have thus far been excellent,—strictly from the producer's standpoint,—and as new mining towns are constantly springing up through the vast wilderness of the mountains, where arable land is always at a premium, the market is likely to be good for an indefinite number of years to come. Anyway, the market bids fair to be good at this point, for Peachland aspires to be something of a mining center itself, sometime. The fringe of its garments is jeweled with mining-claims, of which the Camp Hewitt Mining Company owns half a dozen. A British mining engineer of wide attainments and experience has recently, after looking into these, presented a highly favorable report, confirming the opinion of other experts that the locality lies in a true mineral belt of igneous rocks, and advised aggressive development.

Fifteen miles back is the Glen Robinson mining-camp, for which Peachland is the port of entry. A road has been surveyed by the Government between these two places, and some day it will be pushed to the important mining-camp of Princeton, farther on. Scattered here and there along this route, mining-claims are located, and most of them have Glen Robinson as their center. In these the Canadian-American Gold Mining and Development Company is heavily interested, and on them it has spent much money in development work. At the present time the most promising claim under development is the Silver King, a property which gives evidence of being a great mine when opened up. With the proving out of that claim the future of Glen Robinson camp is assured, and practically, also, that of several others farther back, owned by the same company.

Thus a market for Peachland products will not be far to seek; but even if these failed, there is still the insatiable demand of the Kootenays, to say nothing of camps opening up in the Similkameen, and north of the C. P. R. main line.

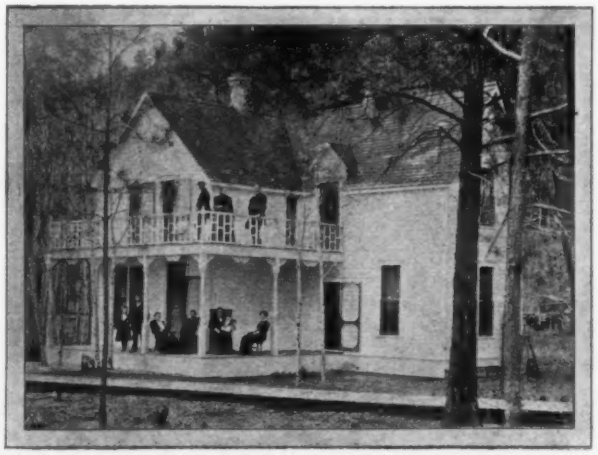


GLADSTONE MINE, PEACHLAND, B. C.

FATE OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

It is prophesied that before the end of another century the Great Salt Lake will be entirely dried up. The cause of this, according to *Irrigation Age*, is said to be the excessive drain made upon it by the irrigation enterprises of the Mormons. Contrary to the theory which was accepted for a time, this great lake is not fed by underground springs, but by the Jordan, Weber, Ogden and Bear rivers; and when the water of these streams is intercepted for irrigation purposes, it necessarily decreases the water supply of Salt Lake, leaving it more to the mercy of the sun and the attendant evaporation which is constantly going on, and which is slowly but surely drawing the water away until in time only a bed of dry salt will remain.

The cause of the saltness of the water of this mysterious body of water has been a matter of conjecture to scientists for years. The most plausible theory is that the saltness is due to high altitude which causes excessive evaporation, while there is practically no outlet to the lake. A scientist, after a number of experiments, has expressed the conviction that if all the salt supply of the entire world were cut off except that found in the bed of the Great Salt Lake, there would still be enough to last the world for ages, so deep is this deposit. Regarding the decadence of the lake, a writer recently said: "When the Great Salt Lake is gone it will be missed as a wonder and as a salt factory, but for little else. Its waters destroy vegetation instead of nourishing it. Should the fresh waters of Utah Lake, however, be evaporated or disappear into the earth, thousands of square miles would cease to be habitable. Some years ago the Utah Lake region was made a Government reservation, an act which has kept irrigation companies from drawing water either directly from it or from its feeders."



D. H. WATSON'S RESIDENCE AT PEACHLAND, B. C.

I SING TO THE OLD.

I sing of peace, and I sing of war
That devastates the land;
I take for my theme a broken heart,
Or the woe of lovers kept apart,
Or the peaceful night, or the busy mart,
Or the touch of a vanished hand.

The hum of the bee in the drowsy noon,
The meadow-lark's joyous trill;
The anguish born of a dying hope,
Of souls that must with reverty cope,—
The faint perfume of the heliotrope,
Or the sound of a voice long still.

Or I write of the joy that fills my heart
As her eyes look into mine;
Of happiness new when love appears,
Of a mem'ry sweet that brings the tears,
Of an echo from out of the old, dead years,
The breath of a song divine.

The fleecy clouds that ever drift
Athwart the summer sky;
The moan of the sea in the cold, gray morn
The wondering eyes of the babe, new born,
Or a soul in a crowd, alone, forlorn—
I sing of them all, and sigh.

Or I find a place for mother's love,
Or a saved soul purged by fire,
Of the vast expanse of ethereal blue,
Of the sorrows so many and joys so few,
They're old, old subjects, but ever new—
What more could a man desire?

—J. B. Rice

Westlake, Id.



HOW JIM CAUGHT A STURGEON.

Up in the Lake of the Woods, the other day, a man named Dorey caught a sturgeon which measured nearly six feet in length. He was out in a boat, and he was fishing with a spear. When the spear struck the sturgeon there was considerable of a commotion, and before Mr. Dorey knew what ailed him he was yanked into the water and treated to an early spring bath that made the shivers course down his spine like an electric shock. But he held fast to the spear, to which a cord was attached, and during the submarine voyage he maintained his presence of mind.

When he came to the surface, he blew the water out of his mouth, and sputtered:

"Dash yer old hide, Jim Dorey, if this ain't the consarndest fix you ever got into!"

Just then the fish took another header, and Jim went with it. But it didn't last long, and soon he was on the surface again, red in the face, and mad as a hornet.

"You will, will yer!" he yelled at the sturgeon, as he jerked on the line. "I'm a swab, am I, an' you're a steam tug? I'll show you where the tug comes in! I'll show you who's——"

Down went the fish once more, and Dorey kept it company.

"Hi, there!" he shrieked, upon reaching the air again. "You'll drown me, will yer? You'll show old Jim Dorey that you're king of the roost, eh? Well, we'll see 'bout that. By gad, I'll tame you if I hev ter climb on yer back!"

The big fish made a cork of the old man, and bobbed him up and down at will; but they were nearing the shore, and by and by Jim's feet hit a shallow place and gave him a temporary advantage. With the help of an Indian, who waded out to him from the land, the sturgeon was soon mastered and towed triumphantly to terra firma. Dorey was water-soaked and well winded, but, as he expressed himself as he looked viciously at the great fish, he "kim out on top, an' don't yer forgit it!"

DEFINITION OF MINING TERMS.

A great many people are going to Nome this spring to discover brass and sheet-iron mines, declares the Ballard (Wash.) *News*. It therefore seems appropriate at this time that this journal of civilization should give them some definitions of mining terms which they will hear and ponder over. But before doing so it seems mete that all should be put on their guard against alum-mines. There is so much sea-water sloshing around Nome, that, if one were to find an alum-mine, water might get into it and pucker it up.

A Prospector—A man who sleeps during the day and who lies at night.

A Promoter—A man who wears yellow laced boots, and hangs around the hotel like the smell of the kitchen. A man who knows all the chambermaids by name, and who has to have four cocktails before he feels like tackling breakfast.

A Mining Expert—A man who can talk glibly about formations, dykes, country rock, tiligites, oozites and porphyry, and who is afraid to venture an assertion when a piece of sandstone is handed him.

An Expert Miner—A man who has successfully unloaded a claim on some sucker for a syndicate.

A "49er"—A man who went to California as a driver of a bull-team, after the first discovery of gold, and saw some of the nuggets in a glass case.

A Mining Reporter—A man who wants to write up your mine at so much per.

An Assayer—A man who charges you $2.50, looks wise, and tells you that it is a good thing if you have enough of it and can get the proper machinery.

A Mining Engineer—A man who comes high, especially if he comes from Columbia College.

Working a Lay—A new name for working suckers who are of the opinion that all a man has to do is to dig for gold and spade it up like potatoes in a hill.

A Grub Stake—The price paid to a man for his drinks and grub while he is out hunting game or looking for a prospect that he can come back and locate when on his own hook.

HAZEL'S MEATY PROBLEM.

"Hazel"—she didn't send her other name—has dedicated some poetry to Jimmie Foley, the bard of the Missouri slope, says the wit of the Jamestown (N. D.) *Capital*. Mr. Foley says:

"Here is Hazel's poem. It is delicate in sentiment, remarkable in meter, striking in its grammar, and it opens up a broad field for discussion. It is entitled 'To My Friend.' I have not settled whether Hazel means me or the other victim in her dedication, but this is immaterial. Here is the poem:

Kind Friend, the pieces you have wrote
I have read carefully o'er
And I can truthfully say that such
Pieces I never see before.

Oh, sir, you seem so easy to know
So many, many words
That I have to go and look up
In the encyclopedia afterwards.

Sometimes you seem to think so hard
Your poems is so deep,
That I have frequent found myself
While reading them fall fast asleep.

The literary work that I have did
Has not went very well
I have sent it out but it has came back
It does not seem to sell.

My work is all original
I have did it all alone,
And Oh, Sir, I wish you could read
A piece that I have done.

One day when I was feeling bad
Because Papa butchered a cow,
The animal's cries was so terrible sad
He hit it with an axe in the brow.

Oh terrible deed! Oh bloody sight!
The worst I ever see,
I nearly had a conniption fit
They had to sprinkle cold water on me.

Oh sir, what I wanted to ask you.
I know your sympathetic make
Is it wrong feeling as I do,
For me to eat any of her steak?

"No, Hazel," Mr. Foley replied, "it is not wrong. If you have embalmed her memory in such verse as you seem capable of producing on the spur of the moment, you have done all that any cow could ask. Would you mind sending me your recipe for the rag-time meter you use?"

A NORTH DAKOTA POET.

One night not long ago—after the Sheldon Debating Society had adjourned and the judges had given a decision against Editor de la Bere, of the *Progress*, says the Valley City (N. D.) *Alliance*, that handsome, good-natured and always popular young man went to his den, tore his hair for awhile, laughed till his sides ached, and then penned the following, which he put in his pocket and lost, but which we hereby preserve to posterity:

"When the ladies all wear bloomers, and their skirts are laid away; when their legs no more are rumors, coyly hid from light of day; when the petticoat's forgotten, with the swashing, swishing swirls, and there's less demand for cotton, I'll be sorry for the girls. I'll be sorry for the lasses who in school are at their books—at the head or foot of classes—I'll be sorry for their looks, for mamma will make their trousers, and, good heavens! don't we know, who were boys, but are not now, sirs, that they'll make a holy show?

"It is bad enough when Willie weareth pants his mamma made, and it often knocks you silly just to see the youthful blade, wearing pants that no man knoweth which is front or which is back—if he come or if he goeth, there is quite an equal 'slack.' But your Susie! Oh, 'tis galling; scalding tears will downward glance, when you hear the urchins calling, 'Say! where did you get those pants?' You will see her youthful, glowing, but by no dead-certain rule can you tell if she is going or is coming home from school. There'll be anguish for the pa's, when their daughters all wear trousers that are just revamped from ma's.

"So, I'm weeping as I'm writing, and my great tears fall like pearls; scarce I know what I'm inditing, for I'm sorry for the girls."

THE TAILOR AND THE PANTS.

Thos. H. Claffey, the urbane and good-looking manager of the J. E. Fox Saw Works, according to the Seattle (Wash.) *Lumber Trade Journal*, is mourning the loss of several indispensable articles of his wardrobe. Being rather fastidious about his appearance, and too modest to engage a valet, he entered into contract with a Hebrew tailor to have the latter become master of the wardrobe—in other words, to clean and press his trousers for a certain consideration per week.

All went well for a time, and the saw man's trousers were resplendent and correctly creased; but the unexpected occurred about a week ago. It seems that Mr. Claffey contemplated a trip to San Francisco, and, as usual, turned over his trousers to the tailor, with instructions to return them on Saturday night. Saturday night hove in sight, but the tailor and the trousers did not. On Monday morning the saw man called the tailor up by telephone, and the following dialogue ensued:

Mr. Claffey—"Where are those pants—er—trousers, I mean?"

Hebrew Tailor—"Didn't you know I vas robbed last veek?"

Mr. Claffey—"What's that got to do with the trousers?"

Hebrew Tailor—"S'help me Moses, didn't you know your pandts vas tooken?"

Mr. Claffey—"Well, that doesn't help me out."

Hebrew Tailor—"I pud de policemans onto id, an' dey have a clue."

Mr. Caffey—"That may be so, but where do I come in; what shall I wear?"

Hebrew Tailor—"Vear de clue, my friend; vear de clue."

So it came to pass that the saw man wore a hand-me-down pair of trousers, somewhat baggy at the knees, and rather pronounced in color; but the police are still working on the clue.

DUE WARNING TO BUGDOM.

A new sort of bug is said to be counting ties from Mexico and coming north up the Pacific Coast, and codlin moths and woolly aphis are said to be abroad hunting for new fields to ravage, states the Heppner (Ore.) *Gazette*.

They had better stay away from Morrow County.

They may think that this is a good place to come on account of their having read that Morrow County produced the biggest apple in the world. Several codlins were observed viewing this apple at the World's Fair, and taking notes on where it came from.

Some men temporize with bugs, and stop to figure out which ones to kill off and which ones to coddle.

There is no temporizing with bugs here. A colony of codlins who once struck Heppner were all killed off in a day by Dock Shobe, who was then a noted wing-shot. And as for the the woolly aphis,—well, let him remember that everything in the Heppner Hills that wears wool gets sheared; and if he thinks he can go around naked, let him come on and be arrested for indecent exposure, and get confined in the calaboose of a hog-train.

If he comes here he may also find himself crossed on a hydraulic ram, which will give him such a cast-iron stomach that he can't absorb the succulent juice of the apple-tree. He would better keep away.

This kindly advice is also applicable to a big variety of other vermin. Heppner is not a healthful locality for anything in the crawling line. It is a good place for men and critters that observe the common decencies of life, but it's a regular death-trap to every other sort of animal. We do not lay claim to altitudinous morality in this Oregon burg, but we are down on Mexican bugs, codlin moths, wooly aphis, wife-beaters and such things.



HER RESOURCES EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

Professor—"Miss Bright, in your essay on 'Dreams,' you speak of a 'blanket of clouds.' I've sent for you to have you inform me how one would go to work to weave such a blanket."

Miss Bright—"Why, professor, it would be done on an heirloom, of course!"



SOUTH DAKOTA LANDS IN GREAT DEMAND.

A Dell Rapids (S. D.) correspondent writes that last year the immigration to that section was the largest of any year since the early eighties, but that this season the immigration promises to be still larger. The newcomers are a very desirable class of settlers. There are very few renters; most of them have bought farms, paying all or part of the purchase price in cash, and have sufficient money left to equip and improve their farms in first-class manner. Many of them have also brought in good bunches of high-grade stock, cattle and hogs, which will help to raise the grade of stock in this section.

Improved farms have advanced in value from $20 to $30 per acre the last two years, while unimproved lands are now worth on an average $20 per acre. Most of the land for sale has been taken, and a further increase in price is in prospect.

WASHINGTON'S PROSPERITY.

Individual deposits in the national banks of this State in 1896 amounted to a little over $11,000,000. At the close of business, April 26, they had increased to $19,839,935, or nearly 100 per cent in the four years. The increase for the last year, the Tacoma (Wash.) *Ledger* says, showed a gain of nearly $2,000,000, while the loans and discounts showed a like increase.

The national banks at the date of the report had gold coin on hand of $2,349,971, a large increase during the preceding year. Beside the national banks, with their individual deposits of nearly $20,000,000, there are a large number of State banks and trust companies in this State where deposits, it is safe to say, are at least equal to those of the national banks; so that the people of this State have at least $40,000,000 deposits, as against less than half that sum four years ago.

Added to this, as an evidence of the prosperity of the people of Washington, is the fact that millions of real estate mortgages have been paid and canceled, that thousands of workingmen have purchased homes, and that farmers have added to their holdings of land since 1896.

A TREASURE STATE.

Never, since labor began the task of rifling Montana's hills of their priceless treasures, have the people of this good State such reason to be cheerful as at present, avers the Bozeman (Mont.) *Chronicle*. The increase of the mineral output from year to year has been most gratifying, and the twelve months just past has been the banner year in the mineral annals of Montana.

The total of the vast fortune that has come from the mines of this State during the past year is $68,457,307.54—over a thousand dollars for every vote that will be found in the ballot-boxes of Montana at the fall elections. This includes, of course, the product of the four principal mineral deposits of the State, gold, silver, copper, and lead.

While these figures remain, there will be little need of praise for Montana's mines. The cold calculations of the official reports speak more eloquently than any rhetorical flourish can. The glittering procession of dollars that is rolling through the channels of trade in this State every year, as the result of the mining industries, almost staggers the understanding when an attempt is made to realize the stupenduous total.

The strides taken by Montana's industries during the past few years have filled the mining world with amazement. Those who live here may well ask themselves, looking forward, what the coming years have in store for this great State. This year's record is a cause for congratulation, and a firm foundation upon which to build for the future.

BOUNTIFUL HARVEST AT HAND IN WASHINGTON.

The harvest-time of 1900, now approaching, has been hitherto unapproached in its promise of fruitful abundance for the Pacific Northwest. Never with an equal acreage have the conditions governing been so favorable for a great crop of wheat. From the Walla Walla District, the Tacoma (Wash.) *West Coast Trade* says, where the song of the reaper will be furnishing music long before the close of the coming month, up through the Palouse and Big Bend countries, where the harvest will be continuous until snow flies, reports are equally sanguine; while the tributary districts in Oregon and Idaho will each show an immense yield of cereals.

Estimates vary as to the probable outturn of wheat, but none are given which do not show a liberal increase over the total of any previous year in the history of grain-raising, and it may be regarded as conservative to place the yield of the three States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho at upwards of 50,000,000 bushels, with Washington producing from 23,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels.

It is also safe to say that the export surplus, taking into account very considerable carry-over stocks from the present crop year, will be at least 10,000,000 bushels greater than last year. Puget Sound and the Columbia River will send abroad approximately 35,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour during the coming cereal year. Of this, flour exports will form no inconsiderable part, shipments of the commodity promising to reach a total approximating 2,500,000 barrels at least, but leaving some 25,000,000 bushels for the wheat exporters to care for.

RISING LAND VALUES IN NORTH DAKOTA.

The Fargo (N. D.) *Forum* says that land throughout the State of North Dakota "is higher and steadier in value than it has been before in the history of the State. This is due to the fact that good agricultural land is no longer to be had as freely from the Government as it was a few years ago, when there were millions of acres open to settlement. The best of the Government land has been taken up, and within a few years the settler who seeks the opportunity to file on Government land and get a free home will find it not so easy a task as it has been in the past. Private purchases have also reduced the opportunities for cheap land, as the purchasers, realizing the coming value of the land, have increased the prices, and while acre values are still much less than in the older States, they are much higher than they have been. The present year will see the Government domain in this State largely reduced, as the indications point to an addition of thousands to the agricultural population."

In speaking of the gradual development in the value of the land in the Northwest, a correspondent says:

"In 1876, a cultivated quarter-section in such productive counties of Minnesota as Kandiyohi was but doubtful security for a loan of $500, because 100 miles to the west were millions of acres of the best soil awaiting the preëmptor or homesteader; while in 1885 the wave of homeseekers reached out beyond the Aberdeen District in South Dakota and the Devils Lake District in North Dakota, where hundreds of quarters were being taken daily; and, remote though these farms then appeared, they have become salable today at prices ranging from $10 to $20 per acre, and their owners, realizing that the day of free lands is practically a thing of the past, are loath to part with them at any figure.

"As a realization of the situation has come to the people of the Northwest, there has followed a noticeable stiffening in the prices of lands. Where, fifteen years ago, land was considered but a doubtful asset, and where a transfer was rare, at any figure, today it changes hands readily at $10 to $20 per acre, and the loan companies that once came to grief by making

loans of from $300 to $500 upon a quarter-section, are now eager to place $1,000 upon the same land."

BUILDING NEW FORTUNES IN THE WEST.

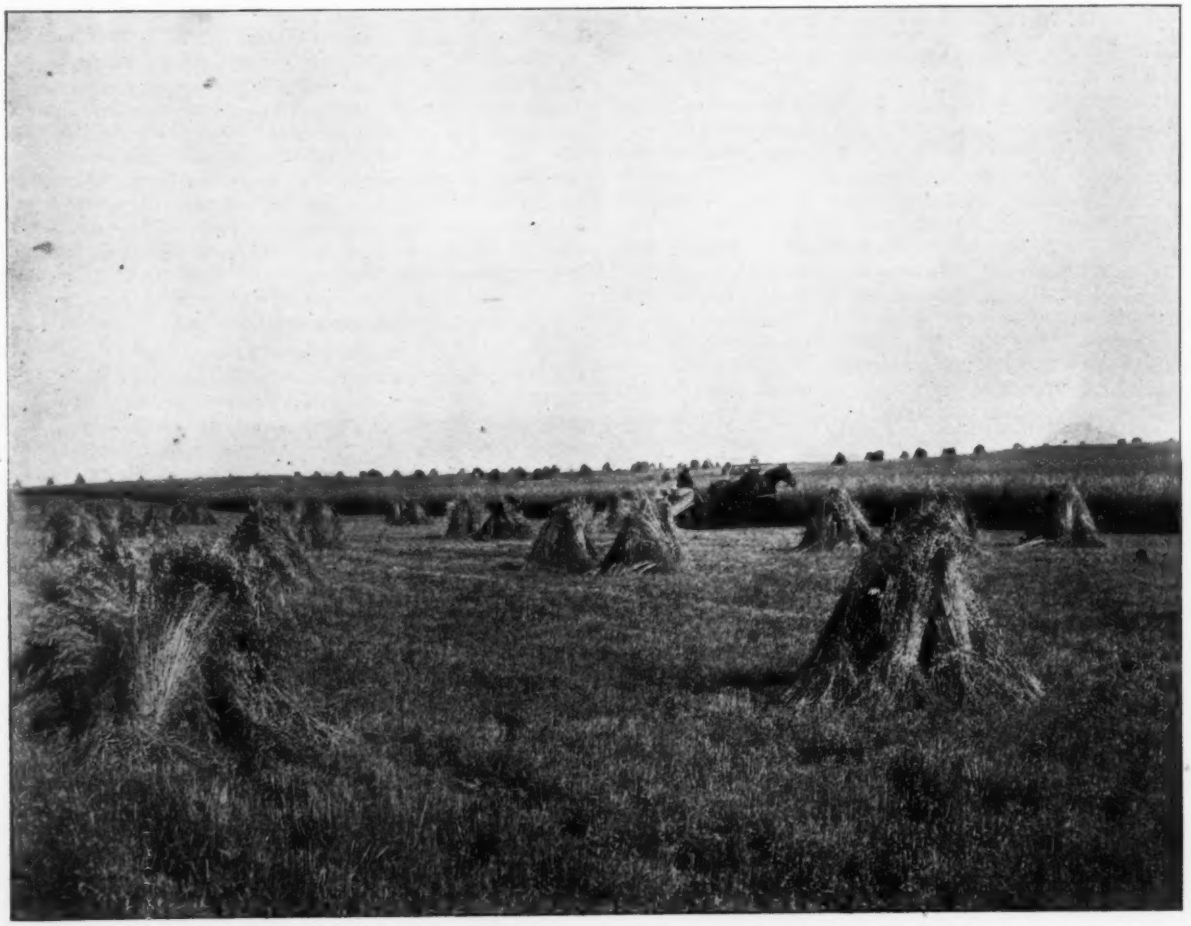
To the young man in the East whose eyes have long been turned to the West, but who fears to cut his bonds and to cast his lot once for all in the Western States or in the Provinces of Canada, the following statement will be encouraging reading. It was made to the publisher of this magazine by a gray-haired Manitoba gentleman who, while en route to London, England, called at this office for the purpose of paying his subscription. He said:

"You ask me how I came to leave my old home in England and to try my fortune in Canada? It's somewhat of a long story, but, you will admit, an interesting one. Up to the time I was forty years of age I was a citizen of London. There I ran a small book and stationery store in one of the suburbs, managing to eke out only a scanty living, on account of the competition made by the larger stores in the city proper. My next door neighbor, when he wanted to make more than a usual purchase of stationery or reading matter, jumped on a train, paid his fare of two cents, and went to the big stores of London to make his purchase.

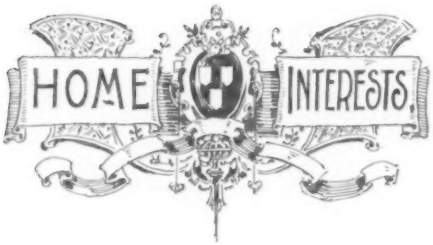
"I soon realized that a big city was no place for a man without money; so, taking my wife and two children, I set sail for Canada. In the large places, however, the demand was for young men, and I found work difficult to procure. After wandering about a bit I finally landed in Manitoba, where I did odd jobs at first, such as writing for the sheriff. My little means finally sifted down to $100. I bought a strip of land, paying $25 down, and giving notes for $75. The next morning I began to dig a cellar, and before the summer was over I had a little house erected, built by my own hands. The first installment on the note was paid with my insurance money, I having sold the papers; the second, my wife paid out of her earnings as a nurse. A friend then loaned me enough to buy a grindstone and a few other articles for sharpening knives, swords, and for mending sewing-machines. I made my headquarters in a little shack on a side street, and there plied my trade morning and night, doing other little jobs on the side. From one place I moved to another, and saved and scraped enough money to place a little stock of stationery in my last store, which I fixed up to look quite presentable.

"Before this I was stricken down with fever, and when I was about again I found myself without a cent to my name. But hard work and economy put me on my feet again. Every cent I made went into my stock, until now I have a fine store, electric lights, plate-glass windows, water connection, and a $15,000 stock. Now I am on my way back to England to see my relatives, and I shall not forget to tell any of my young friends there, who are discouraged with their present surroundings, that America is the place for them. Any healthy young man, with courage and perseverance, can at least gain for himself a comfortable living in the Great Northwest."

The above is certainly an interesting page from one man's life. Here is a man who, when more than forty years old, started at the bottom of the ladder and worked himself up. With this picture in front of him, what right has a young man to quail before his own future in the glorious West? It is so largely a matter of pluck, common-sense, and enterprise, that no one who possesses these qualities need hesitate to give them an honest trial in this country of fair opportunities.



HARVESTING BROME GRASS FOR HAY AND SEED IN MANITOBA.



POPULAR WESTERN WOMEN.

Success, a monthly journal published in New York City, in its April issue printed a half-tone likeness of Mrs. George Turner of Spokane, Wash. In the department entitled "Beauty and Brains at the American Court," the paper says:

"Probably the ladies in the senatorial set contribute as much to the life of the capital as any other coterie. About twenty of the senators have Washington houses of their own, affording to their wives the first essential of social leadership, a proper establishment. The foreign ambassadors are similarly environed, particularly the Pauncefotes from England and the Cassinis from Russia. The cabinet ministers and their wives have also been great entertainers for the long and brilliant social campaign of 1899-1900.

"Among the many charming and clever women this season has known as hostesses, Mrs. John Hay is probably the most conspicuous, she being really the second lady in the land, owing to her husband's position as heir-apparent to the Presidency. Two of the handsomest women are the wives of Senators Hansbrough and Turner, of North Dakota and Washington respectively, both of whom have been invited everywhere and made much of."

WHAT A BACHELOR THINKS.

To woman, life is a Thanksgiving dinner, and man is the wishbone.

A woman in politics is 'most as funny a thing as politics in a woman.

All through life you will find that you can never eat soup politely and eat it at all.

Love is a disease, but it isn't contagious; for the more you see of it the less likely you are to catch it.

About once every eight times, a girl always tries to manage it so that a man will kiss her nose by mistake.

Kissing a girl when she has a veil on is just about as satisfactory as eating ice-cream through a flour-sieve.

It always makes a man feel queer to hear that the girl he is falling in love with has been operated on for appendicitis.

A baby never sees an old bachelor anywhere where he can't get away, that it doesn't try its best to crawl all over him and get his clothes all stuck up.

It is one of the mercies of life that love looks from its beginning forward to its end, and from its end back to its beginning, with an equal unbelief.

When a woman is married, she has an idea that she is going to fall asleep every night with her head nestled on her husband's breast. The first time he turns his back to her and goes to sleep, she cries all night.

ETIQUETTE OF THE DANCE.

When a man is presented to a young woman at a dance, says Mrs. Burton Kingsland in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, he usually says, almost at once: "May I have the pleasure of this dance?"

After dancing and walking about the rooms two or three times, the young man may take the girl back to her chaperon and plead another engagement—or, better, she suggests that he take her to her place near her mother or chaperon.

The lady is the one to first intimate her desire to stop dancing.

If a man hold a girl too tightly she should drop her hand from his shoulder, so as to bring it between her partner and herself. If he does not take the hint, let her stop dancing at once, under some pretext so evident that he may realize her displeasure or disapproval.

A chaperon should not be lacking in personal dignity; nor should she dance while her charge is unprovided with a partner.

A girl should be attentive to her mother or her chaperon, presenting her friends to her, and occasionally stopping to say a few words.

Both young men and maidens should be careful to remember that their dancing engagements must be kept.

A girl must not refuse to dance with one man under some pretext, and then dance with another; neither should she dance with the same man more than two or three times.

A young man invited to a house should dance as early as possible with the daughters of his hostess, and pay them every possible attention.

BACK SEAT FOR THE MEN.

William Dean Howells, in a recent lecture on "Heroes and Heroines of History," delivered at Association Hall in Boston, eulogized the American women to the disparagement of man.

"When I was revolving in mind," said he, "the relative importance of heroes and heroines in fiction, I became almost tempted to give the whole matter up. There is no wedding without a bridegroom, but in most weddings the bridegroom is scarcely of more importance than the minister, all eyes being upon the bride.

"It is much the same with respect to the hero in fiction. We take up heroes and heroines only because of custom. The author keeps the hero from disappearing altogether only by main force. There are heroines of many kinds. Those that I early lost my heart to were poor things, just as a young man finds later in life that his first loves were of a similar nature. The marriage age of English heroines has advanced with the hour for dinner."

During the lecture Mr. Howells declared that "Tolstoi is the greatest novelist who has ever lived."

He closed with this tribute to American women: "In a certain sense they are better developed intellectually than the men. The men do not read so much or so wisely, and they cannot talk so well or so much. The men should read fewer newspapers and more novels. They should take long vacations and go to university extension lectures. And then we shall take a step toward making the bridegroom of the future to some degree as interesting as the bride."

THE STORAGE OF FURS.

"Furs are easy enough to keep during warm weather," said a storer of furs the other day, when approached on the subject. "If ladies would only use a few simple preventives, they could keep them at home as well as we can at our storerooms. Of course, a fur garment is better hung up than folded away in a box or trunk. First, because there is less danger of crushing and wrinkles; second, because moths can be more readily seen at their work. The best plan is to select a dark closet and have it papered all over, top and bottom, with tar paper. As its surface is sticky, it should be covered with a second coat of paper to prevent the clothes coming in direct contact with the tar. For this second coat, I find newspaper as good as anything that can be used. Perhaps the smell of printers' ink helps the tar do its work, or it may be because the newspaper is porous and allows the tar odor to come through more readily.

"Before hanging in this closet, all garments, both fur and wool, should be carefully beaten with a slender cane. Here is the great secret of keeping furs. It is the cleaning them before they are put away. If a moth or moth egg goes into the closet with them, the damage is only partially prevented. While the egg will hatch, the moth only lives for a short time, and cannot increase, but during that brief life I have known these little insects to spoil the beauty of an elegant garment. So the greatest care should be taken to beat and comb furs clean before storing them away. For this purpose a fur comb should be

used, or a slender, strong cane, that will reach the skin itself. The safest plan is to remove the garments from this closet about once a month, and give them a thorough beating. Some persons hang them in the sun on these occasions, believing that the sun destroys moths and moth eggs, while as a matter of fact, it hatches the eggs and, like any other heat, makes the moth thrive.

"Where only a chest or trunk, or, as is sometimes the case, only a pasteboard box is to be had, then the management is different. After the cleaning process, which is always the same, it is best for the chest, box or trunk to be lined with tar paper, after the same manner as the closet. But where this is not practicable any of the numerous moth preventives may be used; though sold under different names, their ingredients are about the same. They should be carefully sewed in bags to prevent contact with the furs, as they invariably leave spots on dark-colored skins. The odor can be overcome by a thorough beating in the wind or open air; that is, where the furs have been removed and beaten during the season; otherwise, the odor is hard to get rid of.

"Some dealers use the fumes of sulphur to clean furs already attacked by moths, but that should be a last resort, as it discolors the garment, and necessitates its being redyed. Many of the old-fashioned preventives have some virtue in them, such as sassafras, china root, etc., and can be used to advantage by people in the country, where they are easily obtained."

AN OLD MAID'S CLUB.

"They are selfish and conceited and—well, they're just horrid, anyway! and I think an Old Maids' Club will be just lots of fun, and we can show those superior creatures that they're not so important as they think they are. So, there!"

The new club's president sat down, very much flushed, very much out of breath, but quite determined, nevertheless. This speech was her maiden effort. It was also her official address to the members of the club who had chosen her their president. The club is a great secret. The ten girls who belong to it have taken the most solemn oath never to breathe a word concerning it to even their most intimate friends.

Therefore full particulars of the first meeting, held on a recent Saturday evening, have leaked out. Therefore it is known that the members do not live so very far away from the vicinity of Crocus Hill. Therefore it is understood that the club will meet the last Saturday evening of every month, and hold high revels undisturbed by the presence of any "horrid man." The club's name is, in a sense, a misnomer, for the members are all under twenty-one. The old-maid part of it is but an anticipation of future bliss, as it were, for the members have pledged themselves, under penalties most severe, never to marry.

"I've fixed up some by-laws," said the new secretary shyly, at last Saturday's meeting, "and I'm going to read them to you."

"Is that—er—the legal thing to do?" asked the girl in the pink shirt-waist, doubtfully. "It seems to me——"

"O fiddlesticks!" said the new president arbitrarily. "Who cares whether it's legal or not. Go ahead, Miss Secretary. We're dying to hear what you've written."

"This club will be known as the 'Old Maids' Club of St. Paul,'" read the pretty secretary.

"Goodness me! we know that already," remarked a brown-eyed maiden with a tip-tilted nose.

"But it had to go down," said the secretary, apologetically.

"The object of the club," she continued, "is the promotion of single blessedness." An energetic nod from every member.

"Each member pledges herself never to marry. If by any chance this rule is broken, she will——" the secretary paused provokingly.

"Yes, yes!"—chorus from the club. "Go on. She will——"

"On the night previous to her marriage," continued the secretary, in a voice that all unconsciously had grown sepulchral, "she will invite the members of the club to a feast. The decorations are to be entirely in black. The hostess herself must wear a black gown. There must be no jollity. Everything is to be most solemnly conducted. At the conclusion of the feast, the recreant member will take solemn leave of her guests and"—still more sepulchral became the voice of the reader—"she will forever more be to them as if she were not." The reader paused modestly until the burst of applause had died away, and then continued. "Each member of the club has pledged herself to receive no flowers from any man."

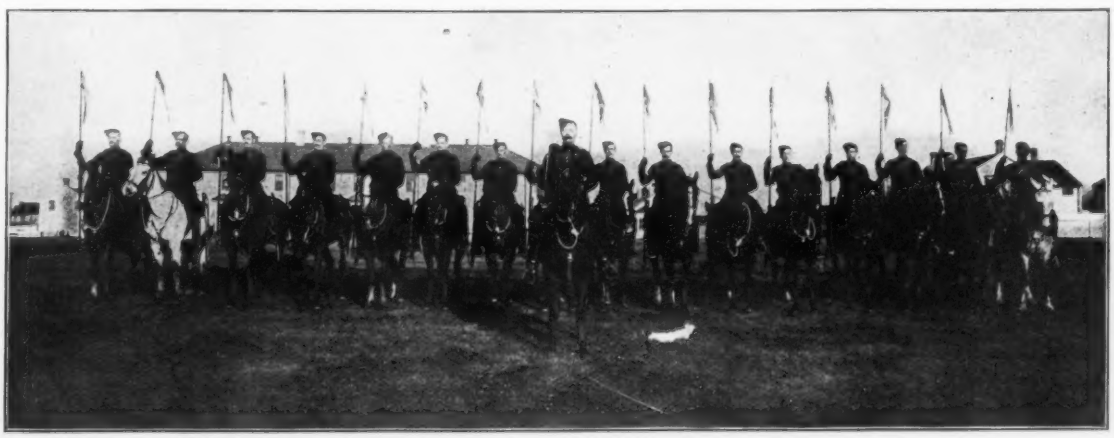
The members looked serious.

"Nor any candy," read the voice firmly, relentlessly. There was no applause. "She must avoid all personalities in her conversation with the other sex. The weather, politics, religion, things of that sort are recommended as safe subjects. If she is a devotee of the wheel, she is not to ride tandem. In fact," concluded the secretary, with a final flourish of her paper, "she is to seek as much as possible the company of her own sex, and avoid as much as possible that of the other sex." The secretary sat down. The members looked rather glum.

"That about candy and—er—flowers, you know," ventured a plump maiden, diffidently."

"Must all go," interrupted the president, with a brace-up-and-be-a-man air. "We'll take your by-laws, Miss Secretary," she went on, with a charming disregard of parliamentary law and like nonsense. "Now, has everybody taken the oath of allegiance and secrecy?" she demanded officially. "If so," her smile changing from the official to the social, "we'll adjourn the business meeting, for— O, girls! I've the finest recipe for French taffy! Come on, let's try it!"

Thus it was that this club of charmingly-natural girls met and talked in a charmingly-natural manner, and finally adjourned to make martyrs of themselves over a recipe that is far worse than fly-paper in summer-time.—*St. Paul Globe.*



A TROOP FRONT OF ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS, WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA'S PARK REGION.

BY MINA PEOPLES.

Probably the first white men to visit the territory now known as Becker County were those connected with the expedition of Schoolcraft in 1832. Their report made this region famous as being the birthplace of many streams, among which are the noble Mississippi and the far-famed Red River.

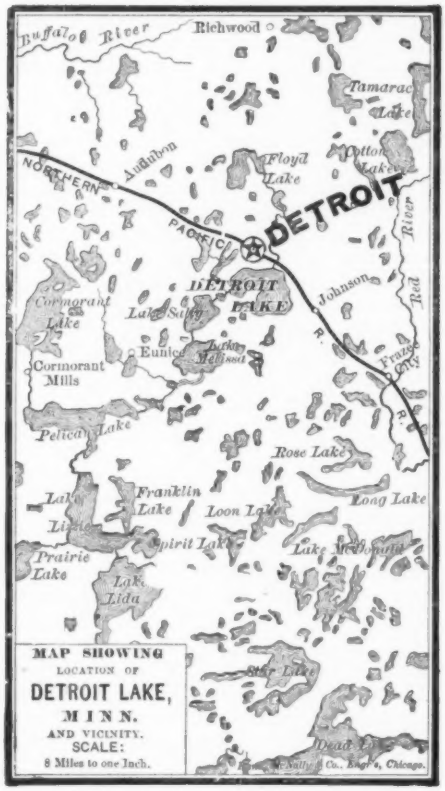
Adjacent to the Height of Land lies the beautiful "Lake Region" of Northern Minnesota, and among its many attractive summer resorts Detroit City is one of the most popular. The town was settled by a colony of old soldiers soon after the close of the Civil War. Yet, though not settled till the early seventies, Detroit is among the progressive and up-to-date communities of the day. A system of waterworks, an electric lighting-plant, and both local and long distance telephone lines, are marks of advancement to which her citizens point with pride. Detroit is also justly proud of her fine public buildings. A beautiful court-house, two schools, and six churches testify to the interest along these lines; while the fine business blocks on the main streets are signs of commercial activity.

The roads around Detroit are excellent. They are seldom muddy, and are fine for wheeling. A trip around the lake is a thing to be remembered. The distance is about twelve miles, mostly through the woods, and bicyclers readily make the run in a short time.

Twenty miles away is White Earth, the agency town of the Chippewa Reservation. A trip to this place is interesting in many ways, and the drive thereto is delightful, either through the woods or over the prairie road.

But to the lover of nature, the lakes have the chief charm. The beautiful sheet of water from which the town takes its name is irregular in outline, and is nearly bisected by two projecting points, or capes, known as Breezy and Roberts. Breezy projects from the north shore, and Roberts from the south shore. The two capes are connected by a sand-bar, which in earlier days formed a ford over which deer and Indian must often have passed. At this writing, however, the ford is not used, as a channel has been cut through the bar to admit the passage of steam launches and sailboats to and from different points on the lake. The bar is a favorite resting-place for gulls, snipe, duck, and other aquatic wild fowl.

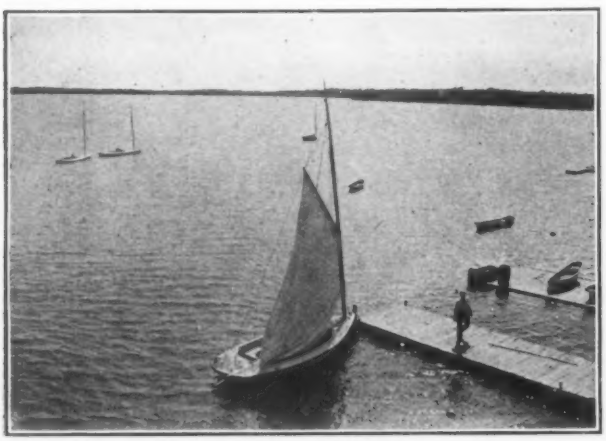
A canal has been cut connecting Detroit Lake with Muskrat Lake, Lake Sally, Lake Melissa, and other lovely bodies of water. One may row one's boat from Detroit City to Fargo,



if one is diligent and loves solitude; and every foot of the way will possess an interest all its own.

All the lakes herein mentioned, as well as most of the neighboring ones, are full of fish. Black bass, rock bass, pike, pickerel, and sunfish are plentiful and voracious; and there is a little secluded creek where genuine speckled trout have been caught by patient anglers.

Hundreds of people come to this charming region every summer, yet there is room for hundreds more. Making Detroit City their headquarters and general supply point, they remain here or domicile themselves in camps, cottages or hotels on the shores of the other pretty lakes in the vicinity. The town is on the Northern Pacific Railway, 200 miles northwest of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and some forty-seven miles east of Fargo in North Dakota. It has a population of about 3,000—a "Young New England gone West," so to speak, for many Eastern people have located there, and Eastern ideas and taste are illus-



YACHTS ON DETROIT LAKE.



THE HOLMES COTTAGE, DETROIT LAKE

trated in the shaded streets and cozy homes. If you are tired, nervous, or in delicate health, Detroit holds out its hospitable hands to you. It is here that one can rest and grow strong again; here that pure air and purest water tone up the system and make life worth the living; here that groves and woodland invite to slumberous content and dreamy reverie; and here, too, that rod and line may be indulged from morn till night.

There are ten beautiful lakes to choose from, extending forty miles in a southwesterly direction from Detroit. They vary in shape and size, and have a shore-line of nearly 400 miles. For the most part this shore-line is well shaded and perfectly adapted to summer-cottage purposes. On these lovely lakes little steamers ply, leaving the Detroit dock at regular intervals, and returning thereto on schedule time. Summer life in this delightful region is inexpensive, and it is so full of restful, healthful enjoyment, that those who visit the locality once are sure to come again. Good bathing, secluded cottage homes, and genuine country accommodations at the numerous hotels and boarding-houses, where one gets pure milk and cream, the choicest butters and meats, and fruits, berries and vegetables fresh from Nature's gardens help to constitute attractions which prove quite irresistible to the most critical. It is a spot wherein the business man finds solace, where tired women obtain new leases of life, where artists love to sketch, and where the poet quaffs inspiration as he would nectar.

O for words to paint the picture
That is oft before mine eyes!
Ever in my dreams 'tis present,
And my heart it satisfies—
As I gaze with eyes enraptured
O'er the waters stretching far,
When the sun is sinking westward,
And the gulls are on the bar.

Softly green the woods are rising
Round the borders of the lake;
High, behind them, soars the mountain.
Hear the plashing ripples break
On the sand, with gentle murmur.
Fancy's gate stands just ajar—
When the sun goes down to westward,
And the gulls are on the bar.

Long ago, e'er loud steam whistles
Scared the timid deer away,
Can you dream how sweet the scene was
At the closing of the day?
Fancy holds the lake before me
As it was in times afar,
When the sun went down to westward,
And the gulls were on the bar.

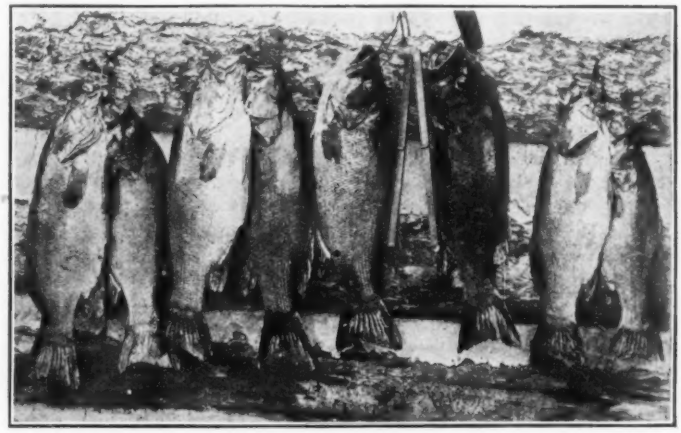
Wild rice waved around the shore-line;
All uncut the circling trees,
When the deer came to the water—
Oh, the scene my Fancy sees!
Note the blue-winged heron standing
By his nest among the grass;
Hide with me behind the rushes—
See yon fleet of mallards pass!

Watch the pelican, so stately,
With his plumage white as snow;
See the wild rice wave and tremble
As the evening breezes blow.
Smell the lovely water-lilies,
Mark the fishes leap and plash.
Hark! Was that the loon's sad whistle?
Fancy's gone, like lightning's flash.

Gone are pelican and heron,
Gone the deer, and, nevermore
Will the wild duck brood unnoted
'Mid the reeds along the shore.
We live now in times of progress—
Puffs the steamer, shrieks the car,
But the sun is dropping westward,
And the gulls are on the bar.



THE NEST, LAKE VIEW SPRINGS, DETROIT LAKE.



SMALL-MOUTH BASS, WEIGHING THIRTY-SIX AND A HALF POUNDS.



BETWEEN LAKES SALLY AND MELISSA.

Look at the handsome pictures with which this brief article is illustrated,—a few only of the score that might be given,—and admit that you are tempted to seek this lake region without delay. Detroit has large, well-furnished hotels and good banks, mercantile houses, etc., and there are also several roomy and well-kept public resorts on a number of the lakes. Board is reasonable, accommodations ample, the fishing superb, and, once on the spot, you will wonder why you have never pitched your tent there before.

THE GREAT NORTHERN AND THE INDIANS.

Any one who travels through the big Sioux Reservation in Montana will be impressed by the uniform respect with which the Indians treat everything connected with a railroad. There is a historical reason for this, and a Great Northern official gives the following explanation:

"The Indian is no fool," said he. "He knows when he is well treated, and seldom expects anything unreasonable. The Great Northern has never knowingly or intentionally done an Indian a wrong. We paid liberally for the right to cross the reservation, and any differences that arise are treated with consideration. We never try to impose upon the Indians in any way, nor do we permit them to impose upon us. When trains first began to run through the reservation, a number of ponies were killed by accident. We very promptly paid for them and the owners were satisfied. A few cunning Sioux thought they saw in the situation an opportunity to make money, and drove their ponies to the track to be killed and paid for. We discovered the trick, and appealed to the chief, who promptly suppressed the iniquity. This is the nearest approach to a misunderstanding that we have had.

"A good story is told of a big chief who wanted to trade 100 ponies for a locomotive. He did not appreciate the utility of the track, and thought he could dash over the prairies at will with the iron horse. It took some time and patience to get the idea out of the chief's head, but he finally relented. It was, however, a great disappointment.

"Another story is connected with payment for the right-of-way through the reservation. It may not be quite accurate in letter, but it is true in spirit. The through express from St. Paul to Helena had not been running long, when a strange incident happened out on the prairie.

"A solitary Indian, feathered in stately fashion and mounted on a horse of rare beauty, occupied a conspicuous position beside the track, and gave the engineer a friendly signal to stop. Off went the steam, and a gentle touch of the airbrake brought the long train to a standstill.

"The red man explained that he represented his tribe in a matter of right-of-way. There had been a mistake, and the railroad ought to pay some more money. In this formal and diplomatic manner, the Indian explained, the matter was presented for adjustment, in full confidence that the great white chief who built the railroad would be just to his Indian friends.

"For the engineer this was a poser. He had no idea that he was a diplomat, but he was all the same. He called the conductor, and all three discussed the case. These white men knew nothing of the merits of the matter. The Indian talked like one who understood his business, and was telling the truth.

"The amount involved was only a few dollars, and the conductor looked as wise as possible. He was a man of common sense, sharpened by frontier life. With due deliberation he wrote out a receipt, which the Indian ambassador signed, and the engineer witnessed. The money was paid out of the cash collections, and the conference was at an end. The red man mounted his horse, and applied his spurs. The engineer stepped into the cab, and pulled the lever.

"For an instant a party of Eastern capitalists occupying an observation car were face to face with the Indian horseman, and they received a lasting impression of majestic dignity and grace. The red man was dazzled by a vision of luxury of which he had never dreamed.

"The extremes of civilization and savagery had met and parted in friendship. The Indian, according to tribal custom, reported the success of his mission with solemn formality and suppressed joy.

"The train conductor, according to the regulations of a modern corporation, made a notation to the auditor on a blank form provided for the purpose, explaining why he was short in his cash, and asking that his report be held in abeyance until he could secure the approval of his irregular act by a higher official.

"The approval came, with a statement that the Indian was right. There had been a mistake in the right-of-way settlement. It was also stated that the president of the railroad had intimated that, while rules are sacred things, there are times when common sense may serve a good purpose."

EXPLORING BIG FORK RIVER IN MINNESOTA.

That there should be in our State a river 330 miles long, with densely wooded shores, scarcely known to the public, says Gen. C. C. Andrews, the chief fire warden, is a striking indication of Minnesota's yet undeveloped resources. This is the Big Fork, a stream everywhere crooked, and which, taking its rise in the Little Bow String Lake, makes two great bends, one west and one east, and, with a generally northern direction, traverses thirty different townships before its confluence with the Rainy River.

My trip down the whole course of the Big Fork occupied from May 25 to June 5, both inclusive, in all twelve days; and on account of the extreme low stage of the water—the lowest any one remembers—it involved much labor for the whole party. The average depth now is about a foot. The river has an average width of 150 feet, and assumes and maintains large proportions immediately on leaving Big Bow String Lake. There are two important falls—one over trap rock in township 62, range 25; the other, called Sturgeon Falls, over granite in the southeast corner of township 155, range 25—and very many rapids. There were also two pine-log jams, which, like the falls, had to be portaged.

The surface of the country, while generally level, is slightly undulating. Apparently the average height of the banks is fifteen feet. They are very seldom less than ten feet, and there are places reaching an elevation of fifty feet. A mile or two back from the river, on each side, the surface is liable to be lower. It is noteworthy that for the entire length of the river the soil is a loam with a strong mixture of clay, and very sticky. To the agriculturist this is equivalent to saying that the soil is fertile. Indeed, the exuberance of vegetation affords overwhelming proof of the soil's fertility; and not in spots, but everywhere. Along part of the banks, and especially in the upper part, are fine strips of meadow with a rank growth of red-top and blue-joint grass, excellent for forage.

The woods are simply astonishing for being so continuous and dense, and covering every acre that is not meadow. The poplar predominates, both white and Balm of Gilead. Spruce, balsam, birch, cedar, ash, and oak come next. I saw spruce two feet in diameter and cedar three feet in diameter. Every few miles are growths of white and Norway pine, occupying always the highest elevation. In fact, there is a wall of forest on each side of the river, which—in its present fresh foliage, with every shade of green intermixed, and crowned with scattered pinnacles of conifers—is most striking. There is a profusion of undergrowth, including the hazel and alder. The white blossoms of the high bush cranberry and the applethorn peep through here and there, and the white flowering kinnikinic makes a beautiful border. Skimming this splendid river, with a vista here and there for quite a distance, with such a noble virgin forest on each side, and a flood of sunlight above, one inwardly feels more than he can express of nature's majesty.

The country being fertile and open to settlement, I wondered why more settlers had not come in to occupy the land. There are very few actual settlers. I met with not over a dozen on the public lands. All testified to the bountiful yield of crops. Game is fairly plenty. As many as twenty deer and two or three moose were seen on the river banks. Ducks and partridges are numerous, as are also such birds as the robin and meadow-lark.

The Big Fork is a noble river, and will play an important part in Minnesota's future; but on visiting its home country, and making close inquiries about its character, it is found, alas! that it has one bad habit—that of overflowing its banks, or some of its banks, once about every nine years. Its waters are sometimes fifteen feet higher than at present, which would be a drawback as to the occupancy for farming purposes of a portion of the adjacent lands. This river connects with an important in-

ternational navigable route—the Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods—and it would be well to have it surveyed by the United States engineers, to ascertain what improvement of its navigation would be advisable, whether the construction of dams at some of its lake outlets would be expedient for holding back its surplus waters, and thereby lessening its liability to overflow, or what other improvement, if any, would promote the agricultural development of the country.

The State owns a large amount of school and swamp-lands in this region, the value of which would be increased if they could become available for agriculture. If there are lands which, from the river's overflow, will not be suitable for agriculture, they certainly can be utilized as forest reserves.

The Minnesota bank of the Rainy River, from the Big Fork to Lake of the Woods, has a gradual slope, is from fifteen to twenty feet high, and covered with a thick young growth of deciduous forest, principally poplar. The soil is well adapted to agriculture, but scarcely any of it is yet under cultivation. On the Canada side, opposite, however, are frequent homestead settlements, and an occasional village.

UNEQUALED INDUCEMENTS OFFERED SETTLERS IN AITKIN COUNTY, MINN.

Now that the free Government homesteads are practically gone, and gone forever, the rapidly increasing population of the country is coming to a realization of a new condition. Hereafter the home-seeker must purchase his land at its market value. In past years the land-seeker has passed unnoticed the rich hardwood timber and meadow-lands of Central Minnesota, selecting, instead, the alluring prairies farther to the west, where the settler could stick a plow into the ground and raise a crop of wheat the first year. But that day is practically gone, for the reason, as before stated, that the free Government homesteads are gone, and the prices of good prairie lands have advanced to a point beyond the means of many of the struggling masses in quest of a home that they can call their own.

That portion of Eastern-Central Minnesota represented by Aitkin County offers inducements to all comers. It has achieved a prominence of late which is destined to commend it to the very serious consideration of the home-seeker, farmer, and stock-grower everywhere. The fact that the Aitkin County exhibit eclipsed everything, securing the first prize among all the county exhibits at the Minnesota State Fair a year ago last fall, has served to stimulate public curiosity respecting the resources of this new section, and to cause many inquiries to be made in regard to land there, opportunities for settlement, etc.

In the first place, Aitkin County is so large that its present small population leaves ample room for thousands of other prosperous farmers, and for many other thriving communities. It is a magnificent area of natural park lands and forests, watered by numerous lakes and streams, and every bit of it is within easy reach of excellent primary markets and the larger outlets afforded by Duluth and Superior, and Minneapolis and St. Paul. All this grand territory is reached direct by the Northern Pacific Railway, which crosses the southern half of the county, and by the Great Northern, within fourteen miles of the northern boundary.

If you mean to become an actual settler, you can buy all the land you want on easy terms and at $3 to $5 per acre, with interest at six per cent. Eighty acres, for instance, say at $3 per acre, would be worth $240. And it may as well be added right here, that the railway companies will give land-seekers reduced rates of transportation from St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other points to points accessible to Aitkin County, and that they also offer reduced rates to all buyers who may have stock and other property to move. Maps and full information will be furnished to anyone on application to Edwin L. Buck, 100 Kasota Building, Minneapolis, who has just completed arrangements for placing on the market some 20,000 acres of the choicest lands lying in the northern portion of Aitkin County, in the immediate vicinity of Hill Lake, a beautiful body of water averaging one-half mile wide and five miles long, which is fed by many living streams, brooks, and rivers of pure, cold spring water.

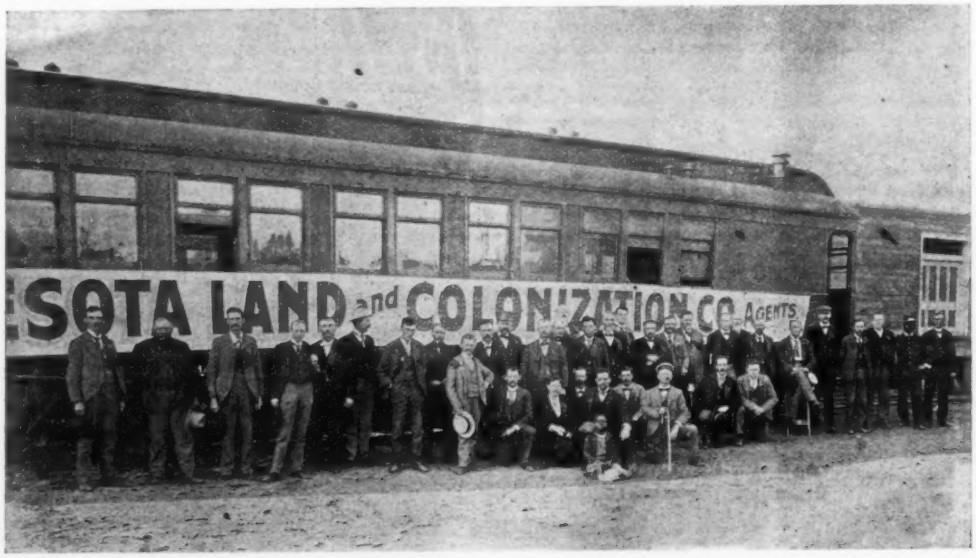
THE MESSAGE OF THE ROSES.

Sweet Roses, may you seem more fair
When you my wish discover,—
Breathe then, for me, your fragrant prayer,
When you have told I love her!

Or, if some beauty you should miss,
And charm that fragrance lends you,
Sweet Messengers, win yet a kiss
For his true love that sends you!

—W. B. Moer.

Duluth, Minn.



A PARTY OF MINNESOTA'S LIVE LAND AGENTS.

O. A. Robertson, general manager of the Minnesota Land and Colonization Co., St. Paul, recently returned from a trip made with a large party of land agents to the famous park region of Minnesota. This company has recently acquired half a million acres of rich timber and meadow-lands from the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The party visited Brainerd, Staples, Pine River and the surrounding country, and Mr. Roberts says it is the consensus of opinion that Central Minnesota is to be the future field of operations for Northwestern land agents.

THE SEVEN DEVILS REGION OF WESTERN IDAHO.

The route of the Pacific and Idaho Northern Railway from Weiser, Idaho, is one of increasing public interest. The line runs northerly up the valley of the Weiser, and passenger and freight-trains are operated to Cambridge, near Salubria. It penetrates a country largely undeveloped, but containing a great variety of natural resources and attractions. Its main features are a succession of mountains, extensive forests, lakes, rivers, and fertile valleys. Along the route to the Salmon River in Central Idaho are numerous mining districts. Adjacent to the line, as projected, is an almost continuous mineral region containing several zones or belts, and ledges of gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron.

This section of Western Idaho is rich in resources, picturesque in scenery, and wonderfully attractive to the man of means seeking investment in mining, in immense forests of pine, in systems of irrigation, water-power plants for electric energy and light, and in other industries. There is no finer stock-growing section in any Western State. In fruit-growing, dairying and other branches of husbandry portions of these valleys and benches afford superior advantages. This is especially true of the Weiser, Middle Valley, Salubria Valley, Indian Valley, Council Valley, Price Valley, Salmon Meadows, and Long Valley; also of Hornet Creek Valley, Bear Valley, and the plateaus overlooking the smaller streams. Then the Payette Valley on



LOOKING DOWN SNAKE RIVER—FROM A POINT ABOVE BALLARD'S LANDING, NEAR THE SEVEN DEVILS.

the east parallels the route northerly and southerly; while to the north lies the Salmon River, crossing the map east and west. This whole region, for 200 miles, is tributary to this railway, and it would sustain many times its present population. A great extent of the mineral belt is open to location, and the fine timber and bench-lands are subject to settlement under the land laws of the United States and State of Idaho. Many people from less favored portions of Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Montana, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, and the Eastern States are moving into the section described. New towns are being laid out, and the older settlements along the valleys are increasing in population. Many come to secure Government lands for homesteads. Live stock thrive and fatten on the free ranges of bunch-grass. There are few such unoccupied Government domains in the Union.

The soil is a rich, dark loam, composed of rotten lava and the mold produced by centuries of decaying vegetation. Cool springs of pure water flow out of the hillsides, and the streams and rivers give abundance of water for irrigation. The great supply of trees and vegetation gives a fresh and pleasing effect to the whole landscape. The numerous hot and cold springs, the cool nights and clear air, make the summers in these mountains unusually attractive to visitors and campers. The lakes and streams abound in trout; large game exists in these mountains, with grouse, quail, and small game. Summer hotels and accommodations on the Payette Lakes, Salmon Meadows and other points; sanitariums at the hot mineral springs, and the bracing atmosphere of the summer nights, offer to those of weak lungs and constitutions an almost certain cure. Thousands of permanent homes would be the result of a visit to such surroundings by people of less favored localities.

Brief reference has been made to the general topographic features and resources of the country in Western Idaho. Its external and internal features present fields of research for the scientist, geologist and mineralogist. Many new prospectors



THE SEVEN DEVILS PEAKS, IDAHO—FROM THE HEAD OF DEEP CREEK, ON THE TRAIL VIA BEAR CREEK.

are needed to trace the mineral zones and open up the treasures hidden below. The mining districts best known to the outside world are those of the Seven Devils, Heath or Ruthburg, Mineral, Warrens, Florence, Buffalo Hump, and the Salmon River regions. Also along the tributaries of the Little Salmon and Rapid rivers; westerly on Bear Creek, Indian Creek, Deep Creek, Placer Basin, around Black Lake, and along Snake River, are numerous camps and prospective mines showing gold, copper, and silver ores. These mineral belts or zones cross each other at almost right-angles. The principal country rock is basaltic, but in the zones where exposed, the formation is generally granite, porphyry or diorite, with a lime contact. In the Seven Devils mines a crystallized lime is found, the ore bodies following a double line of granite and lime contacts from the northwest to the southeast, and the principal mines are located upon these contacts. The copper ore is very rich and is found with bright peacock colors, and much of it is known as bornite. About 350 horses and mules are now engaged in hauling ore to the railway for shipment to New York City. It is a field which must soon be alive with a new spirit of energy and progress.

How to reach the points referred to may be of interest to many. Leaving the present temporary terminus of the railway



GRANITE LAKE, AT THE HEAD OF GRANITE CREEK—IN THE HEART OF THE SEVEN DEVILS RANGE.

at Cambridge by team, the route to the Seven Devils and to Salmon Meadows, Payette Lakes, Warrens, and the Salmon River mining regions, takes you through Salubria Valley, up the South Fork of the Weiser. This valley is quite well settled along the stream; many neat farmhouses are found, with orchards, groves of shade-trees, fields of alfalfa, timothy, wheat, and other grains. In a few miles the valley narrows, and Indian Valley opens to view, having many of the same characteristics of landscape and settlement. Gradually the road mounts the divide between Indian and Council valleys. Here is a rolling sage-brush table or plateau, containing, possibly, 15,000 to 20,000 acres suitable for cultivation; and "dry farming" with stock-raising would be profitable in such localities. Crossing next the Middle Weiser and Cottonwood streams, some fine ranches are seen. From the town of Council, about twenty-three miles from Cambridge, the route passes through Council Valley; then, bearing to the northwest, comes Hornet Creek Valley, a very productive fruit and farming section. On the south side are the timber-covered slopes of the Cuddy Mountains, and toward the headwaters of this stream we enter the valuable forests of yellow and black pine, fir, and tamarack, which continue almost all the way into the Lick Creek, Bear Creek, and Indian Creek valleys up to the heads of those streams. From Council to the mines are water, timber, and native grasses in abundance. A good wagon-road has been constructed, and a line of teams is met hauling copper ore to the railway for shipment.

The mines make a market for the surplus beef, mutton, pork, grain, hay, and vegetables raised by the farmers in the valleys. These mines add new wealth in precious metals; they give impetus to trade, and infuse new life and energy into the country. Dormant energies are awakened by the entrance of the locomotive, and the tendencies of a higher civilization are quickened. Here in these mountain hamlets appear the schoolhouse and the bicycle before the stumps are cut out of the streets. The search for the treasures of copper and gold is changing all the aboriginal conditions into new forms, and crowding out the old. Primeval forests fade, and towns take their place. Freighters and farmers thrive, merchants and shopkeepers multiply, and the hum of industry is now heard in the land of the Seven Devils.

One feature of great importance, in addition to the water and grass in the settlement of a new country, is cheap fuel. Here the inexhaustible forests supply at almost no cost the material for fencing, building, and fuel. Only the labor of cutting is required, and a few days of active work will gather a supply of firewood for a year.

ATTRACTIONS AT THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL.

Winnipeg's famous Industrial Exhibition is an annual triumph. This year it will be held from July 23 to July 28 inclusive—just the time of year when farmers, stockmen and merchants can best afford to leave their respective fields of labor for the purpose of having a holiday. Over $35,000 in prizes and attractions will be offered by the management, and competition is open to the world. Those who attend will see not only the choicest products of farms, gardens, factories and workshops, but they will also come face to face with a large number of the finest amusement features that money can provide. There will be a South African war scene, a troupe of marvelous Japanese jugglers, a troupe of aerialists, tight and slack wire performers, wonderful acrobats, balloon ascensions, Calcedo, "King of the Bounding Wire," who will give performances on a quarter-inch wire at a height of fifty feet, and other high-class entertainments too numerous to mention. Everything is being done to make this the crowning exhibition of the fair's history.



WINNIPEG EXHIBITION GROUNDS DURING FAIR WEEK.

THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE

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CONTRIBUTIONS are solicited on all interesting Northwestern topics. Stamps must be inclosed for return postage on manuscripts.

No. 6.—Vol. XVIII. JUNE, 1900. Eighteenth Year.



FARGO'S recent Fire Festival offers another illustration of that city's ability to carry out any undertaking it may enter upon. It was a vigorous way of letting the world know that the great fire which nearly swept the town out of existence in 1893 has in nowise retarded its magnificent growth. As a matter of fact it proved a blessing, for Fargo is today a larger, better built and better organized community in every respect than it was before the fire. It is a railway center, a great distributing mart, and one of these days it will be a Columbus or an Indianapolis.

* * *

THE automobile craze is extending rapidly. Vehicles of this nature are to be employed in St. Paul's Como Park this summer; they are already being manufactured in Minneapolis; and now comes word that Fargo, in North Dakota, is to use them instead of street-cars. A number of them are being operated in that go-ahead city now, and they are well patronized by townspeople and strangers. The streets are level, the vehicles save the expense of laying and maintaining tracks, and they are just as convenient and much less dangerous to life and limb. If they can be employed in sufficient numbers, there is no reason why such a line should not prove a profitable enterprise.

* * *

NOT for many years has so dry a season as this been known throughout the great wheat-growing States of Minnesota and the Dakotas. At first it was thought that a few late rains would so fill the heads of wheat and other cereals that a fair harvest would result, but recent reports of experts, and the latest information from farm sections generally, indicate a very poor yield, probably less than one-half the average yield. In some parts of these States, doubtless, the crops will be fair, but in other portions the loss will be marked. In Washington, Oregon and Idaho, however, the outlook for both fruits and grain is exceedingly promising. Montana's valleys are also rich with promise, and Wisconsin will fall but little behind its production of last year.

* * *

WHILE a short-crop year can never be looked upon as a blessing, it is not at all likely that Minnesota and the Dakotas will suffer any great inconvenience therefrom. Harvest returns for the past two years were so universally large, and the prices paid so fair, that the majority of the farmers were enabled to pay off their debts, establish solid credits, and put aside considerable money in the banks. They are really in good condition to weather one poor season, and few of them will find it necessary to do more than practice the same economy that carried them so successfully through the hard-times period a few years ago. The shortage in wheat and other grain is certain to send prices upward, and these rises in values will go a great way toward compensating Northwestern farmers for decreased yields. At a dollar a bushel or thereabouts, the old wheat in the country, taken with the new, will still leave tillers of the soil in very comfortable circumstances. There is also the fact —true of recent years only—that the farmers of the States named no longer put all their land into one crop. They now raise something besides wheat; and they will doubtless learn the lesson this season that a reasonable diversity of products is good agriculture.

* * *

NORTH DAKOTA is credited with 20,000 new settlers since the 1st of March. Not since 1890 has the State experienced so large a growth within so short a time. The cutting up of the bonanza farms, and the opening of hitherto untilled tracts of land, have made many new homesteads for the thousands of well-to-do farmers who have recently flocked thither from the Eastern States. Minnesota has received her share of new settlers, also, and other thousands have gone across the continent to the Pacific Coast Country. The tide is not yet full. All through the summer and fall will these people continue to come, until a hundred thousand or more shall have been added to the Northwest Empire. Boundless opportunities await them, and great results will accrue to the several States from their thrifty presence.

* * *

RURAL mail delivery in many sections of the Northwest has passed the experimental stage and has now become a permanent feature of the postal department. In some localities the new system has so lessened the amount of business formerly transacted at local offices that it hardly pays to continue them. The post-office at Lafayette, a small place seven miles east of Sparta, Wis., has lost so much patronage owing to the success of the rural service recently established there, that it has actually been closed, the town itself now receiving its mail by carrier. It is said that the carrier system, thus applied to small towns, is vastly more satisfactory than the previous service, the carriers being prompt and faithful, and the citizens no longer subject to the slow-going and ofttimes unaccommodating methods of village postmasters.

* * *

THIS issue of the magazine is devoted so largely to our neighbors across the border that it may well be termed a Canadian number. The contributors are prominent men of affairs—prominent in Manitoba industrial and development lines, and also prominent in Canadian business and political circles. Without exception, they are men whose views are worth recording and well worth reading. Whether it be on Manitoba in particular or on the Dominion in general, they have special sources of information which entitle their opinions to very respectful consideration. Winnipeg's magnificent growth commercially, industrially, and in point of population, making it the great receiving and distributing center for that vast territory known as the Canadian Northwest; the progress made in Manitoba, including the Experimental Farm, the dairy industry, farm in-

terests, and many other subjects—all these constitute interesting features of this number of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE.

* * *

So closely allied are the various interests on either side of the international line, that little room is left for those petty jealousies which formerly marred our intercourse. We rejoice in Canadian prosperity, for the reason that every advance made yonder is of direct or indirect commercial and economic value to ourselves. Certainly the progress made by our Canadian cousins, especially in Manitoba, Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, is something to be proud of. In many respects Canadian methods are superior to our own. The aid rendered settlers by the respective Provincial governments is distinctively favorable to national as well as to agricultural growth, and Canadian property laws are, as a rule, so just and equitable that complaints are few and far between. It is a mighty country that laps the borders of our own fair domain—a country of many climates and diversified resources. It is gradually filling with people—it is accumulating wealth rapidly, and the time will soon come, if it be not come already, when ties of sentiment and interest will alike bind us—to mutual national advantage.

* * *

MANY persons do not know that there are still large tracts of excellent farm-lands in Minnesota which are open to settlement under the national homestead and pre-emption laws. According to a recent report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the State has 3,317,486 acres of surveyed lands, and 2,309,908 acres of unsurveyed lands, a total of 5,627,394 acres. The Indian reservations purchased or to be acquired by the Government are not included in the figures given, but homesteads may be acquired therein, under the law just passed by Congress, on the same terms as on other public lands. Homesteads may be located on unsurveyed lands, on condition that the settler make entry within three months after the filing of the township plat of survey in the district land office. A large portion of these lands is adapted to every variety of agriculture, from the growing of grain to the live stock and dairy industries.

* * *

AVERAGE Americans may not be quite so volatile as the more excitable French, but the Elks' Carnival in St. Paul shows plainly enough that they are sufficiently fun-loving and mirth-provoking for all ordinary occasions, to say the least. For two weeks the streets of the city have been *en fete*. Throngs of people come and go—come from town and from country, and all are bent on having a good time. The carnival spirit runs high. It is not necessary to visit the Midway District in order to learn that the people of today are as fond of pageantry, drollery, and spectacular events as were the peoples of old. They like to be amused—they thirst for something to break the monotony of every-day life, and when they get it they are like children. We need more of these divertisements; and one of these days, when greater wisdom and better knowledge of true economy shall have come to us, we shall have them in all the glory of infinite variety.

* * *

FROM a commercial point of view the year 1900 has so far been a very prosperous one. There have been six months of progress in all lines of business. Even in industrial lines proper—which are never regarded as quite so stable as mercantile ventures—the situation throughout the Northwest is notably gratifying. In St. Paul, in Minneapolis, in Duluth, in Wisconsin cities, and in the jobbing markets of the Pacific Coast, wholesalers and manufacturers have found conditions favorable to a large trade. In many lines of business the volume of trade has exceeded that of any previous year, and in all lines the sales have been steady and strong. When factories are running full-handed, as they now are, one may always know that the purely commercial or jobbing branches of trade are correspondingly prosperous, since one condition is necessarily contingent upon the other. Good wages, easy collections, and increased consumption of all kinds of products tell the story of good times in nearly every section of the country.

* * *

ITASCA County, on the northern border of Minnesota, overlaps one-third the breadth of the State at the latitude of St. Paul, and is long enough to reach from the northern boundary of Ramsey County to the Iowa State line. It is here that the greater portion of the proposed National Park reserve is situated. In a recent issue of the Itasca *News*, published in Deer River, the county's varied attractions are described and illustrated very handsomely. The beautiful lakes, the picturesque log-cabins, the pretty towns and villages, the primeval forests, and the tree-protected streams and fertile fields and valleys, are all given to the world faithfully and in a manner calculated to arouse new and active interest in this great domain. There is still 1,300,000 acres of land in the county subject to homestead entry—much of it as fine land for agricultural purposes as one could wish for, and it is hardly possible that Itasca will have to wait many years more for its just proportion of the State's rapidly increasing population.

* * *

THE recent organization in Winnipeg of The Central Canada Chamber of Mines is a long step in the right direction. It is fostered, encouraged and supported by many of the most prominent men in the Dominion, and the work it purposes doing will have a powerful influence upon mining enterprises in the districts covered. Patterned after the famous Johannesburg Chamber of Mines, which has brought so many millions of capital to South Africa, the Canadian association will undertake to keep the world accurately informed respecting all matters of mining interest in the Provinces of Manitoba and Ontario. Any one desiring information touching a particular mining company or mining property, can, by writing the Chamber of Mines, obtain a reliable report—a report that will cover development work, the quantity of ore crushed, the number and weight of stamps working, the tons of ore mined, the cost of mining and milling, the actual gold output, and such other impartial information as shall enable interested parties to know all about the mine and its prospects. With an active organization of this character, wild-cat mining schemes will gradually be weeded out, and only legitimate properties will dare to present themselves to investors. The same sort of organization would prove equally profitable to Montana, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon.

* * *

A CONTEMPORARY reminds us of the fact that Charles Russell, the cowboy artist, a short sketch of whose life appeared in our May number, is not the only Montanian whose achievements in art work have resulted in widespread fame. "Tom Masson," whose comic pictures in *Puck*, *Life* and other leading periodicals of like character have attracted universal attention, is a native of Helena. His real name is Tom Reese, and he is about thirty-four years of age. Nearly all his work is done in a little room in Helena no larger than a closet. He lives very quietly, doing his work thoroughly, and sending his sketches, together with his writings, wherever they will bring him the most satisfactory returns. As a rule, however, his work is contracted for in advance, so that he does but little searching for literary markets. Still another Helena artist is Jim Corey, who is now on the New York *Journal*. He is a noted cartoonist, and much of his work is exceedingly artistic. It is said that Corey receives valuable assistance from his sister Belle, who is an invalid. She is not able to do a great deal of actual labor, but it is to her happy suggestions that her brother owes a good deal of his success. Last summer the *World* printed one entire page of his illustrations—which represented bits of his experiences in Montana. All this goes to show that the artistic instinct—that artistic fame itself, in fact—does not necessarily find its exclusive habitat in the art circles of the larger Eastern cities. Art is cosmopolitan. It is wherever one finds it. It dwells in cottages much oftener than it does in palaces. The sketch of a cowboy painter may adorn the walls of the most famous gallery, and the cartoon of a self-taught mountain boy provoke to laughter the swellest and most exclusive leaders of the world's great capitals.

LEAD AND ZINC MINING AT GALENA.

The article in the April number of this magazine on zinc-mining at Galena, Ill., attracted wide attention and served as a stimulus to public interest in this great and profitable industry. Scores of people were made to wish that they had a lead or a zinc mine, and it has been the means of directing several investments of capital to the district named.

It was in the article stated that prominent St. Paul men were interested in mining properties there, and that the present activity throughout the Galena region is largely due to St. Paul enterprise and money. This is indeed the truth. In a recent interview with Mr. Otto Taubert, whose office is in the Germania Life Buiding, St. Paul, some very interesting information was gathered. To speak the truth, Mr. Taubert is one of the leading spirits in present zinc developments. He owns a number of very valuable zinc and lead properties in the Galena District, all his claims being located within two miles of the town. These properties had been closed down for a period of fifteen years. It must be understood that in the old days, with their crude methods and imperfect knowledge, the mines in this region were worked almost exclusively for lead, and when the lead ore seemed to be worked out, the mines shut down. This was largely the case with the properties in question, upon which Mr. Taubert has secured long-time leases and begun active development.

One of his properties, Virtue Mine No. 2, was started in 1853 and worked continuously until 1884—for lead only. A bed of black-jack had been struck on the top level, however, which was what is commonly known as an upheaval of the crevice, and some three carloads of zinc ore was taken from the mine and showed an assay value of 62¼ per cent pure zinc. At this time the crevices dipped down to their regular course below the water-line, and, owing to the then low value of zinc, and the difficulty of keeping the mine free of water, the property was abandoned. As a matter of fact, the early miners in this district did not know much about anything but lead. The home of zinc ore is below the water-line and in the blue limestone—which had never been worked in those days, except in the old Black Jack mine.

Nearly five million pounds of lead has been taken from Virtue Mine No. 2 in the past, and now it bids fair to produce still greater values in zinc. The property comprises about sixty acres, and the main shaft is now down about 105 feet. Two other shafts are down 104 and 113 feet respectively, both of them being in good condition and safe to work in. The mine is admirably located on the east and west range of the great Buck and Comstock lodes, the largest lead producers in the district, and only one-half mile distant. A new property, known as the Kennedy mine, which is now being opened up for zinc, is also on the same lead, and about half a mile away. The Virtue is, indeed, in such splendid company that the richness of its products are practically assured. It is not only neighbor to the rich Buck and Comstock lodes, but it also has the prestige of being on the north and south quarterings of the famous Black Jack mine, from which some ten million tons of zinc ore and nine million pounds of lead have been taken. In former times the Black Jack was the only zinc mine in the Galena section, and it has always been a marvel. Last winter some Milwaukee parties bought it, and they are going to mine it on a more extensive scale than ever. For thirty-seven years it has proven a great money-maker. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been realized from it, and other hundreds of thousands await the enterprise of its present owners. Its main shaft is down 182 feet, and, so far, the jack taken out has come entirely from quarterings. As the main flat in the glass-rock or upper buff limestone has not yet been disturbed, and as the main deposits are always found here, according to the experts, it will take the greater part of a lifetime to exhaust this deposit alone—not to mention the probable magnesian limestone deposit. If this mine was a great money-maker when zinc ore was worth but eight dollars a ton, one can imagine its worth now that the same product brings $33 a ton.

These facts are mentioned for the purpose of showing that Mr. Taubert's properties are right in an exceedingly rich lead- and zinc-bearing region, where mere speculation gives way to absolute certainty. The other day he received a letter in which



VIRTUE MINE NO. 2, GALENA, ILL., OWNED BY OTTO TAUBERT, ST. PAUL.



THE GILSON MINE, GALENA, ILL., OWNED BY OTTO TAUBERT, ST. PAUL.

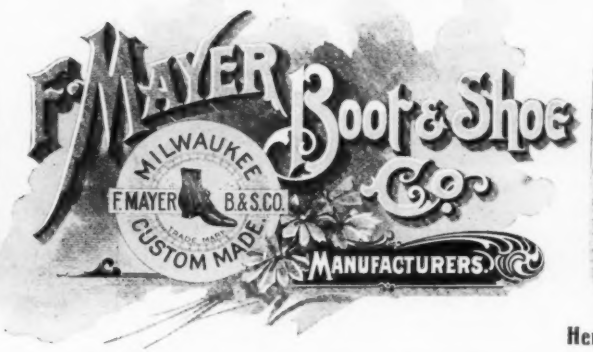
it is stated that an old, abandoned shaft on the Virtue property had been cleaned out, and that at a depth of 113 feet a crevice of black-jack is shown which can be mined in good-paying quantities. All the old miners in the district look upon the Virtue as one of the most promising properties in that section, and it is perfectly safe to say that the present development work will result in giving the mine an established value. Mining for lead and zinc is not half so precarious a venture as mining for the more precious metals; you do not have to go to so great depths to strike the leads, and, once found, the ores are there in paying values, and the deposits are sufficiently large to make the mine a profitable producer for many years.

Mr. Taubert also owns the Gilson mine, and the properties known as the Kentuck, the Sherard, and the Brewers, upon which development work is now being carried on. All of his properties are within two miles of Galena, and in the heart of the well-known lead and zinc districts. The Gilson claim has already been worked quite extensively. It has a shaft nearly sixty feet deep, and in the shaft is a twenty-five horse-power Dean steam pump which is sinking right along with two shifts a day. When only thirty-six feet down in this shaft they struck the first zinc crevice—a discovery which shows up first-rate. After following this crevice ten feet or so they discontinued the drift and began sinking to tap the main range; and now Mr. Taubert is in receipt of a letter which says that his men, in drilling recently, tapped a crevice of zinc ore about three inches thick in the bottom of the shaft. This is certainly most excellent news. The Gilson is situated on the east and west range and the north and south quarterings of the Black Jack range, and it, also, is regarded as an exceedingly promising piece of property.

Mr. Taubert is likewise heavily interested in promising gold properties in the Lake of the Woods District in Ontario, Canada. He is a man of good, practical judgment in mining matters, and never puts his money into anything that does not bear the strictest investigation. His zinc and lead properties at Galena are especially desirable, and his well-known energy is sure to convert them into big dividend payers in a short time. Down at Galena the mining men give him credit for having done more than any other one person to place the mining industry of that region on a thorough-going modern basis. Everybody is now looking Galenaward, and large fortunes are sure to be taken from the mines in the near future.

MAYER'S SCHOOL SHOES WEAR LIKE IRON.







Here We Make the Shoes. Here We Carry the Stock.

IF you want a reliable line of footwear with which you can increase your trade, buy MAYER'S MILWAUKEE CUSTOM-MADE SHOES. We make all grades and styles on good fitting lasts that are up-to-date. Our specialties are men's and ladies' FINE SHOES and OXFORDS, but we also make an extremely good line of heavy and medium weight every-day shoes from oil grain, kangaroo kip and calf. Send for samples, or write us, and we will have our salesmen call on you.

F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE CO., Manufacturers, Milwaukee, Wis.

A GREAT STATE FAIR.

The Forty-first Annual Fair and Exhibition of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, which is to be held on the State Fair grounds at Hamline September 3d to September 8th inclusive, will undoubtedly be the banner fair in the history of the society. Forty-one years of experience and progress have paved the way to what are now regarded as the leading annual expositions in the whole Western country. Minnesota's State Fair has for years ranked among the few really noted annual State exhibits of the Union, and the display grows better and the attractions stronger every season.

For the current year the society will present better features than ever. On its 200 acres of ground are all the buildings and conveniences necessary to accommodate the largest of crowds, and the transportation facilities will be equal to every demand. Liberal premiums are offered, and special efforts will be made to secure comprehensive exhibits. These will be much larger than those of 1899. No department of industry will be omitted, and each exhibit will aim to be the best of its kind.

In the amusement line the list of attractions will include racing, mammoth balloon ascensions, martial music, and all the new and sensational attractions which one may always expect to see at the most progressive State Fair in the land. The officers of the society know how to entertain the people, and they never spare expense in providing novel and interesting features. There will be a full programme of first-class events from the opening day to the close of the fair, and the grounds will be open day and night. Fireworks, racing by electric lights, military spectacles, etc., will all be called into service for the purpose of entertaining the thousands of people who annually visit Minnesota's great State Fair.

Intending exhibitors should pay special attention to the State Agricultural Society's splendid premium list this year—particularly to premiums offered in live-stock lines. It is expected that there will be noted exhibits of Hereford cattle on the grounds, as the American Hereford Breeders' Association will conduct the next annual exhibition and sale of Herefords as a part of the fair. The individual premiums on this grade of cattle are exceedingly liberal, ranging from $55 for first to $10 for sixth, and covering bulls, cows, heifers and calves of all ages, ranging from three-year-olds to bull calves under six months. Besides these premiums are many others of a special nature, which run as high as $100 and $150 and cover herd exhibits, single exhibits, etc., the whole making an exceptionally attractive list for ambitious exhibitors.

The society has made special arrangements with the various railways, so that the rates of transportation to and from the fair will be so low that everyone can afford to come.

That excursions to the fair will be very popular is shown by the fact that farmers are already arranging to visit it in crowds.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN MANITOBA.

BY WM. SCOTT.

Some twenty years ago, when the writer of these lines first became a citizen of Winnipeg—the metropolis of the Province and of the Canadian Northwest,— the attainments of the settlers in dairying were not great. One Eastern man had just returned to his home, having made a neat little pile selling water; for a good pump meant a fortune when good water was at a premium. Another man soon followed who was indebted for his good luck to the milk business, although it was sometimes whispered that the two had more dealings together than they ought to have had. All the good table butter was supplied by about half a dozen farmers near the city, who realized handsome prices for what they had to market. The old settlers, accustomed to a limited demand, were not large producers, and the native half-breeds had always been believers in the economic principle of producing for use rather than for profit. The earliest Mennonite settlers were beginning to cut a figure in the dairy produce market, but their first attempts were very humble. Packages, for example, were scarce, and it was not unusual to see butter brought in by them packed in an iron porridge-pot—returnable. In a country, however, with conditions so favorable for prosecuting the industry, and with a rapidly increasing population creating a demand, the growth of the industry was steady; not rapid, for horned cattle were by no means numerous, and the requirements of the settlers had to be largely met by driving in bands across the boundary from the States to the south. Material for building, too, as a rule, though always plentiful, had to be purchased at the saw-mills, and cost money, always a scarce article with the early settler.

The extension of dairying in Manitoba is only limited by the ability of the settlers to provide buildings. The length of the winters makes good, warm, well-ventilated, well-lighted stables imperative, and it is only within the last few years that the farmers, having got well over their pioneer work of breaking up and fencing their farms, are now turning an ever increasing amount of their attention to the erection of good barns and stables, which permit of the business being carried on in winter as well as in summer. There are very few sections of the country where wild hay is not available in almost unlimited quantities, costing only the labor of saving it. The labor is less than in any other country, as the drying power of the prairie atmosphere permits the cutting of five to ten tons in the morning, and the raking and cocking of it in the afternoon. Indeed, it is always best when made this way. The inferiority of prairie hay as a staple fodder for cattle is mostly due to the length of time it is exposed, and to the otherwise slovenly manner in which the too busy farmer puts it up. In districts where the encroachment of cultivation has made the native hay scarce, a much superior substitute is found by growing oats and barley on the fallows, cutting it "on the green side," and making it into hay. The Government Experimental Farm at Brandon has done good service in this connection by its long series of experiments and tests with fodder grasses. These tests have brought to the front the Brome grass, which grows wherever the native grasses will grow. It produces pasture several weeks earlier in the spring, remains green and succulent long after the prairie grass has dried off in the fall, produces heavy crops of excellent hay, makes an ideal sward for grazing, and nothing but plowing up will kill it. The Manitoba prairies, which at one time carried their thousands of buffalo, are equally adapted to be the habitat of an immense population of the *bos domesticus*.



STOCK SCENE ON MIXED-FARM RANCH IN MANITOBA.

The Dominion Government, alive to the capabilities of Manitoba as a dairy country, very early turned its attention to the fostering of the industry, as had been done in the older Provinces. It recognized that the farmers—most of whom were settlers of free homesteads and drafted from all lands, many from the cities of Europe, among them men who scarcely knew at which end of a cow to sit down to milk—knew little of dairying, and sent out from the dairy colleges and schools of Quebec and Ontario instructors who went through the whole Province and by means of lectures, traveling dairies and the distribution of literature, imparted sound dairy knowledge. They did more. Consistently with the policy of British Colonial Government, which is that the Provinces shall be as far as possible self-governing, the Dominion educated the Provincial government, and some five years ago the former retired from the educational field, leaving it in the hands of the latter, which has continued in the most capable and liberal manner. The Provincial department of agriculture has had at its head for many years the premier of the Province, Hon. Thos. Greenway, who can also boast that he is the premier farmer. He, last fall, involuntarily retired from his high position in consequence of one of those little vicissitudes to which all politicians are exposed, but he still stands at the head of the farming class as a raiser of pure-bred cattle and as the owner of the best-equipped dairy in the country, provided with gasoline engine, steam boiler, Melotte cream separator, box churn, Mason butter worker, and thirty head of selected milch cows—mostly Ayrshires, to furnish the raw material.



A TYPICAL MANITOBA CREAMERY.

Five years ago the office of dairy commissioner was created, and it has always been capably filled. This high-salaried practical cheese- and butter-maker devotes his whole time to the advancement and popularizing of dairying among the farmers of the Province. The number of creameries is not as yet large, only about twenty-four being as yet established—many of them through financial aid by way of loan from the department of agriculture—and there are thirty-six cheese factories. It is worthy of note that the Mennonites, who stood at the foot of the class for many years, are now at the head in the cheese line—owning the largest, well-equipped, and best-supported factories. This position they owe to the fact that they settled in compact

communities, and have the faculty of co-operation better developed than other nationalities. The dairy commissioner visits every factory in the Province regularly, for the purpose of imparting information, although no legal surveillance is exercised; and in like manner the humblest farmer may enjoy the privilege of a visit when the commissioner is making his rounds in the different districts. Bulletins on such topics as the selection and care of the dairy cow; the handling of milk and cream; butter- and cheese-making; marketing of butter and cheese; fodder grasses, etc., are regularly issued free of charge by the department, and the last effort has been the establishment in Winnipeg of an up-to-date dairy school, where, gratis, the farmers, and their wives, sons, and daughters are taught practical butter- and cheese-making by a competent staff of experts. The figure which the Province cuts in the export market is not a prominent one yet, the output of creamery butter last year being only something like a million pounds of dairy butter, and of cheese about the same; but all the elements of a great industry are present, and when it is found that one of the States immediately to the south, with similar soil and climatic conditions, and less area, but with a start of about thirty years, turned out 89,000,000 pounds of butter, it requires no prophet to forecast the future of Manitoba as a dairy country.

NOVEL UNIFORMS FOR BALTIMORE & OHIO EMPLOYEES.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad management has introduced an innovation in uniforming its entire corps of train and station employees.

The conductors' suits are made of navy-blue serge, three-button cutaway coats, embellished with gold B. & O. buttons and monogram "B. & O." in shield device on coat collar, with appropriate cap.

Baggagemen and brakemen, sack suit of dark-blue "Slater" cloth and gold B. & O. buttons, with shield device on coat collar, and cap to match.

Train porters, sack coat of same material as trainmen, with silver buttons and trimmings, and cap of khaki.

Station masters, "Slater" cloth suits, Prince Albert coats with two rows of five gold buttons on breast, and gold metal badge on cap.

Stationmen, dark-blue "Slater" cloth suits, with square-crown black silk caps; and station porters with brown corduroy trousers, dark-blue flannel shirts with initials "B. & O." in white across the breast, and khaki cap.

These attractive uniforms will enable the traveler to readily distinguish train and station employees, who at all times will be prepared to courteously render any service and furnish all information possible to patrons of the road.

NEW NIGHT TRAIN SERVICE VIA THE "NORTH-WESTERN LINE."

The North-Western Line (C., St. P., M. & O. Ry.), in establishing April 29 a new night train to Chicago, leaving Minneapolis at 10:40 and St. Paul 11:10 every night, has struck a popular chord. It is doing a splendid business, is very convenient for Madison, Waukesha, and Milwaukee travel, and arrives in Chicago at 12:25 noon, making nice connections with trains East and South, arriving at New York City 2:55 and Boston 4:55 P. M. next day, several hours earlier than heretofore. This train has been found very convenient for those desiring to spend the evening in the Twin Cities at the theatre, etc., and for wedding-parties. J. A. O'Brien, city ticket agent, 413 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, and H. G. Cowling, 382 Robert Street, St. Paul, will furnish particulars about the splendid equipment of the train, and its arriving time at various stations.

"ALPHA-DISC" CREAM SEPARATORS

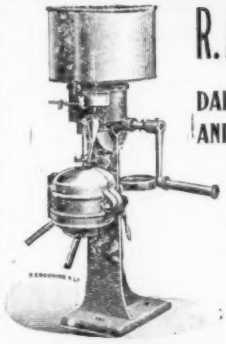


The improved "Alpha" disc or divided milk-strata system is used in the De Laval separators only. Strong patents prevent its use in any other machines. The "disc" system makes the De Laval machines as superior to other separators as such other separators are to setting systems. It reduces necessary speed one-half, reduces size of revolving bowl, saves labor and power, enables simplicity and durability, skimming cold milk, running cream of any desired thickness, and insures absolute thoroughness of separation under practical use conditions, which is not possible with any other separator or creaming system.

Send for "20th Century" catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO.
103 & 105 MISSION ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
General Offices: 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.
1102 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
327 COMMISSIONERS ST., MONTREAL.



THE MELOTTE.

R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd.,
DAIRY MACHINERY AND PRODUCE.
Alexandra and Melotte Cream Separators.
232 KING ST., WINNIPEG.

The rapid development of the Dairy Industry in the Canadian Northwest is due, in no small degree, to the excellence of the Dairy Machinery and especially of the Alexandra and Melotte Hand Cream Separators for farm use introduced by this firm. It will pay anyone, interested in any degree in dairying, to correspond with them (in any dead or living language) and receive their catalogues.

MONON ROUTE

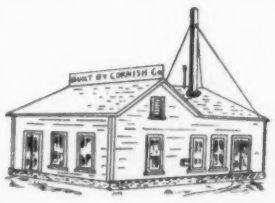
THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN
Chicago,
Indianapolis,
Cincinnati,
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MINNEAPOLIS.

MODEL CREAMERIES

WE BUILD THEM! Boyd Cream Ripeners.

Our experience and facilities enable us to say that we can please you. Our success with others prompts us to ask you to write today for booklet on "Building Creameries." It tells of things interesting to dairymen.



CORNISH & COMPANY,
316 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

MODERATE COST



WISCONSIN.

Medford now has a full-fledged creamery to keep company with its excellent cheese factory.

Stanley has a new State bank with a capital of $25,000. A savings' department will be run in connection.

Hudson's new waterworks plant is completed, and operates satisfactorily. It provides fire protection and ample supplies for all other purposes.

River Falls citizens have voted bonds to build an electric plant for public and commercial lighting, the falls of the Kinnickinnic to be used to generate the power for this purpose and to pump city water.

H. L. Harris of Minneapolis, who purchased a farm near Cumberland, is now preparing to embark in goat farming. He expects to put in a large number of Angora goats on his farm within the next few weeks. Farmers in the vicinity will watch the experiment with great interest.

Cultivated cranberries in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, the birthplace of the Wisconsin Cranberry-Growers' Association, are doing well. The crop there last year was about 30,000 barrels. At the same place is a new lumber-mill with a capacity of 25,000,000 feet per year, and four large pulp and paper-mills, all running full time.

The directors of the Wisconsin Valley Advancement Association have endorsed the proposed plan of establishing an extensive fish and game preserve on the Tomahawk and Big Rice rivers in Lincoln and Oneida counties. The territory to be included in the proposed preserve takes in something over thirty miles of what is considered by sportsmen as the finest fishing—and duck—grounds in Northern Wisconsin.

Another large ore-dock at the head of the lakes, that of the Eastern Minnesota Railway (J. J. Hill company), will soon be in full operation. The dock has already received some ore, but the pockets are not yet all in shape for shipping. This dock has 250 pockets. Each has a capacity of 260 tons, making a capacity of about 70,000 tons for the entire dock. This amount can be loaded into boats in twenty-four hours, but it takes somewhat longer to accommodate cars enough to fill up the dock. The structure is much higher and wider than any other dock in the Lake Superior region. It is constructed of Washington fir, about 15,000,000 feet having been used in the construction of dock and approach. The company has put in a fine electric system, and will run both the new and old docks night and day.

MINNESOTA.

Two automobiles have been ordered from Chicago and are now in service at Albert Lea in lieu of street-cars. They operate between hotels and trains, and the parks and boulevards in different parts of the town.

Rush City's business men have subscribed $15,000 for a starch factory, to be in full operation at the opening of the potato season.

Winona is figuring on a big rug factory and an overall manufacturing plant, the latter to start with a capital of $30,000 and furnishing employment to 150 operatives.

A company having a capital stock of $70,000 has been organized at Richmond to begin operations to develop the coal lands in Stearns County. Most of the mining will be on the surface, and the company will develop the projected mines at Richmond, Farming and Munson.

The biggest ore discovery of the year in Minnesota is reported from near Mountain Iron, on the Mesaba Range, in the south half of section 3-58-18. The find is upon State land, the property is situated about a quarter of a mile from the Mountain Iron property, and 8,000,000 tons of ore have shown up.

Articles of incorporation have been signed creating the Hutchinson Glove and Hosiery Company, capitalized at $25,000. It is practically the enlargement of a plant that is already established, and which has proven very successful. Gloves, mittens and hosiery will be manufactured and jobbed on a large scale.

Northern Minnesota is rapidly coming to the front as a producer of white cedar products. One firm is taking out more than seven hundred cars of stock this year, and a number of other concerns are operating very heavily. The cutting of cedar ties, poles, and posts now ranks among the leading industries of that part of the State.

Duluth has hopes of getting the Government armor plant, if one is built. Congress has placed in the hands of Secretary Long, of the navy, the discretion of erecting a $4,000,000 plant if he makes up his mind that the Government can manufacture its own armor more cheaply than it can buy it. There is no reason why Minnesota shouldn't have this plant, as we have the iron and can get the coal by lake about as cheaply as it can be laid down at any of the lake ports.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The county of Grand Forks has taken up the last of the funding bonds issued in 1885, which amounted to $15,000 and which were not due until 1905. This leaves the county without a dollar of outstanding indebtedness.

Langdon is destined to see a line of building improvements during the summer that will amount in value to somewhere about $35,000. One of the leading items in the list, of course, will be the Masonic Temple, the next in importance doubtless being the Armory Building of Co. E. Five residences are now in course of construction, and the foundations of others are ready to be laid as soon as workmen can get them started. So says the *Courier-Democrat.*

Bottineau—like the rest of the towns of North Dakota—is enjoying its share of prosperity this year. It is to have several new buildings, some of which are already in the course of construction. All the business men report a very successful year.

Black River Falls advice, from Wisconsin, says that it is reported that the Riverside Milling Company of that place will tear down its large flouring-mill and move it to Courtenay, N. D. The mill was built some twelve years ago at a cost of $28,000, but has never been a paying property, owing to the fact that there is not wheat enough raised in the country tributary to keep it running. It cannot be moved to a better point than Courtenay, where it will get more wheat than it can grind. The mill will have a capacity of 125 barrels per day.

Building operations are unusually active throughout the James River Valley. Farmers are building new residences and barns, and give evidence of great prosperity. The towns along the Jamestown & Northern are enjoying a healthy boom, and many new business houses and residences are being erected. Jamestown has a number of new brick blocks and numerous residences; New Rockford has a new schoolhouse and a court-house; Carrington has been and still is building; Bowden is a very active town, and Fessenden, Harvey, and other Wells County towns show many improvements. On the James River and Oakes branch of the Northern Pacific the towns seem to be enjoying a healthy growth, and building is receiving a great deal of attention. All business houses are occupied, and numerous new structures are being built to supply the demand. At Dickey a new bank building is proposed, and at La Moure and Edgeley contractors are said to be very busy. From every point of view, the indications are that the James River Valley will be the scene of more improvements this year than for many years, and with a fair crop business will be excellent.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The prospect is that more building will be done in Dell Rapids and vicinity this season than during any year since 1890.

The manufacture of Portland cement is proving a paying industry at Yankton, where they seem to have an inexhaustible amount of chalk and clay, the ingredients used in making the cement. The works at Yankton turn out 300 barrels a day, and there are rumors of other works being started.

The sales of State lands this year at an average of $15.36 per acre have brought the average price received for all State lands sold up to $14.16 per acre, the averages for former years cutting the general average down more than $1 an acre. The total number of acres disposed of up to the present is 237,336, and the amount received for the same is $3,361,237.

In all the years since Groton sprang into existence—nineteen years ago—there has never been so much attention given to improvements as at the present time, says the Groton *Independent.* "In all probability more money will be expended in solid improvements this year than during any other year in our history. Furthermore, the splendid success of our third attempt in the artesian-well line, has stimulated tree-planting to an unusual degree."

The debt of the State is less now than at any time since its admission into the Union, and is decreasing rapidly. The great advance in land values and the wonderful influx of settlers will enable the people to pay off all indebtedness in less than ten years, without requiring more than one mill tax levy annually for bond interest and sinking-fund. In fact, the present prosperity will make the tax-rate less every year, and the bonds of the

State will soon be entirely wiped out. Then the general fund will receive a good income for several years on account of back payments of bond interest and penalty.

A new Mennonite colony to be established near Scotland will consist of fourteen families. They will not do much building this season, but next season will put up new buildings and probably increase the size of the colony. They have ordered some new machinery of the latest improved pattern for a flouring-mill they have purchased, and expect to have it repaired and in running order in about five weeks.

MONTANA.

According to the official report of the U. S. Assay Office in Helena, Montana's metal production last year amounted in value to $68,457,307. Of this total the gold product was valued at $4,819,156, silver at $21,786,834, copper at $40,941,905, and lead at $909,410.

The farmers of Yellowstone County, who have been tributary to the Minnesota and Montana Land Company's forty-mile irrigation canal, have formed a company to purchase the canal for $64,000. The Highline Ditch Company has been consolidated with the new company.

Ex-Senator T. C. Power says that Montana has about 4,000,000 sheep at the present time. The wool product of last year was about 25,000,000 pounds, and realized about $4,000,000. The outlook for better prices is good, as the market is firm. The cattle herds of Montana are distributed in smaller bands than before, but the whole number is as large as usual. The ranges are looking well, and the grass is better than ever.

The Townsend (Mont.) *Messenger* says that Montana is receiving its share of immigrants which the good times are attracting to the United States. Daily the trains are loaded with these newcomers, who are distributing themselves over this and adjoining States, building homes and swelling our population with a hardy, industrious class of people.

Speaking of the present prospect for fruit in Montana this season, the Hamilton (Mont.) *News* says: "The orchards of the valley presented a beautiful sight this season. In the Bitter Root orchard, opposite Grantsdale, 20,000 trees were in bloom at one time. The trees of the valley have been simply loaded with blossoms, and what with the increased acreage and last season's rest, the fruit crop will be enormous, unless nipped by frost or affected by some other unexpected calamity."

The Anaconda *Standard* announces that the Anaconda Mining Company will immediately commence the construction of a new reduction plant in that city, with a capacity even greater than that of the one now in operation. It is expected that the building of an immense plant like the one referred to will bring at least 10,000 more people to Anaconda. It also means that the company's mines at Butte will be worked on a larger scale than ever before, necessitating a large increase in the force of miners employed at the company's properties there.

IOWA.

Iowa is singularly prosperous. In five years the bank deposits have increased nearly $36,000,000, almost doubling, and the number of depositors has grown from 104,772 in 1894 to 182,101 in 1899, a gain of 77,329.

Perry is having a building boom. A fine business block is being built, a four-room schoolhouse, together with several residences. This is the fourth schoolhouse for Perry, and it will be one of the best, costing about $8,000.

Extensive building operations are by no means confined to the large cities of the State, where more or less building is always going on. In nearly all the smaller towns many new residences and business blocks are being erected, and the

LANDS

in Cottonwood and Lac qui Parle counties, Minn., and Price and Chippewa counties, Wis., for sale cheap. I have first-class lands in one of the finest dairy districts in Wisconsin, near railroad and stations. Write for prices and terms.

E. H. HOBE,

315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

250,000 ACRES WILD LANDS

AT $5 TO $12 PER ACRE. IMPROVED FARMS.

Lands very rich and convenient to railroad in Western Morrison County.

Write for information.

W. J. SULLIVAN,
Swanville, Morrison Co., Minn.

NEW MAP OF LANDS IN the Rum River Valley along the proposed new Railroad in Mille Lacs County, now sold for $6.00 per acre on 10 years payment plan but easily worth twice as much when the new road is built. Send 2 cents stamp to **A. E. JOHNSON CO.** 10 Washington Ave. S. Minneapolis, Minn.

A beautiful little home of 40 acres, about half under cultivation, balance in timber, spring brook full of trout, good frame house, a number of rooms, painted and good out-buildings. This place is within one mile of town and a short ride to the Twin Cities. Anyone who is looking for a beautiful home should look this up.

JOHN B. KOLSBUN,
116 E. THIRD ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.

PINE, HARDWOOD and HEMLOCK TIMBER LANDS for sale in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. Also a new band mill, and 40 million timber.

E. B. FRITZSINGER, Grand Rapids, Wis.

M. DORAN & CO.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

The Oldest Firm in the Northwest doing a

Banking and Brokerage Business.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Direct Private Wire to all Leading Markets.

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THE FAMOUS RED RIVER VALLEY, THE LAND OF NO. 1 HARD WHEAT.

Here we have choice wild and improved lands at from $5.00 to $20.00 per acre. Railroad fare refunded. It will pay you to send for descriptive maps and circulars.

JOHN GROVE LAND & LOAN COMPANY,

183 East Third Street, ST. PAUL, MINN.

BRANCH OFFICES: Crookston, Warren, Ulen, Red Lake Falls, Morris, Breckenridge and Ada, Minn.

Washburn County Lands.

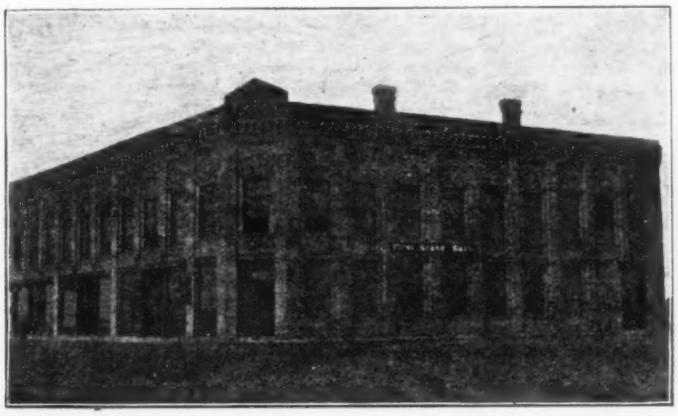
OUR CUT-OVER LAND was placed on the market December 1st.

WILL BE SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

For particulars write

RICE LAKE LUMBER CO., Rice Lake, Wis.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—A half section, 320 acres, of choice wild land; running stream; near County seat town North Dakota; $10 an acre. Address H. Deane, 507 Bank of Minn. Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.



FIRST STATE BANK,

DETROIT, MINN.

OFFICERS.
JEFF H. IRISH, President.
E. G. HOLMES, Vice-President.
A. G. WEDGE, Jr., Cashier.

CAPITAL, $20,000. SURPLUS, $2,000.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Improved Farms and Wild Lands and City Lake Shore Property for Sale.

Money to loan or approved endorsements, collaterals, chattel security or real estate. Mortgage cans negotiated. We pay 5 per cent for 12-month deposits, subject to withdrawal at any time without interest.

(See article in this issue on Northern Minnesota Park Region.)

number of new schoolhouses and churches is remarkable. Improvements of all kinds are being made in the country districts, too. Good crops and general prosperity have placed all sections of the State in the direct line of development.

The little town of Floyd is keeping pace with its sister towns in good shape. It has a new bank with a capital of $20,000, and in the residence district are a fine lot of new houses, sidewalks, and other improvements of a public character.

Spencer is to have a first-class opera-house. The building will be 75x120 feet in dimensions, and three stories high. The interior will be finished and equipped in modern style, with a large stage, fine scenery, and all necessary appurtenances.

IDAHO.

The Buffalo Hump District is showing great activity this season. Prospectors are flocking in, and various mining properties are being developed rapidly. Seventy men are employed on the Big Buffalo, the Vesuvius, and other claims.

In this State there are 30,000 acres of orchards, says the Weiser (Id.) *Signal*. Of this number 10,000 acres are apple-trees, 12,000 prune, 3,000 pear, 2,000 peach, 1,000 cherry, 1,000 apricot, nectarines, and almonds, 300 grapes, and 700 small fruits. This is a splendid showing for a new State.

There will be a big increase of fruit-dryers in the Potlatch Country this season. At this time there are four dryers in the Potlatch whose combined capacity is about 80,000 pounds of fruit every twenty-four hours; but this will be added to greatly, in anticipation of an enormous fruit crop.

General Manager P. P. Shelby, of the Pacific & Idaho Northern, is authority for the statement that an extension of sixty miles will be added to the road this summer. This will bring the road within the heart of the Seven Devils Country, from which an immense traffic in the shipment of ore from the new mines being developed in that locality is expected to be derived. The proposed extension to the timber belt above Nampa will make the road 100 miles long.

The Boise (Id.) *Mining World* says that the final negotiations in connection with the deal for the famous Atlanta group has been made. This is practically the first deal made as a consequence of the building of the Idaho Midland. The mines involved in this deal are old-time producers, which have long been closed down on account of the lack of transportation. Now that the Midland is an assured fact, the deal was closed, though it has been pending for about twelve months. There are five full claims in this group, all of them ready to produce heavily. The purchasers have, aside from the purchase price, which is $600,000, $400,000 in the treasury for development and equipment. This will include the erection of a 250-stamp mill and the cyanide process for the treatment of the ores. The Idaho Midland has agreed to build a spur seven miles long to connect the property with the world at large.

OREGON.

Baker City is to have a $40,000 gravity-water-works system, a new $20,000 opera-house, and a Masonic temple which will cost complete about $50,000.

Oregon is second of all the States in the Union now in the production of wool, although not second in number of sheep owned. Montana is first in wool and sheep, having clipped in 1899 over 22,000,000 pounds of wool, and having over 3,000,000 sheep. Oregon's clip was more than 20,000,000 pounds.

There are practical miners who think that Sumpter, in Eastern Oregon, is going to be a great mining-camp—one of the best in the country. Buildings are going up like magic, and people are coming there by hundreds. Many mines have already put in machinery. The Ibex has a twenty-stamp mill, the Don Juan ten-stamps, the Bunker Hill ten, and other properties five to ten. It is evidently a great mining region.

The farmers of Oregon are enjoying a high state of prosperity, the State raising forty per cent more sheep than four years ago, with the value per head showing an increase of 131 per cent. In 1896, according to the Government reports, Oregon's flocks numbered 2,630,949, and the average value per head was $1.36. On a conservatively estimated basis the flocks of 1900 number 3,500,000, with an average value per head of $3.89, or an increase in value of $7,700,000.

The O. R. & N. Railroad Company is conducting some valuable experiments with forty-three varieties of grass and forage plants at its new experimental station eight miles west of Umatilla. Its object is to find some grass that will replace the bunch-grass on range lands, and thus render cattle conditions better in the territory traversed by its lines. The experiments will be watched with great interest. There is an abundance of water, but horses have close-cropped the ranges so that these new measures are a matter of necessity.

The long-talked-of scheme of bringing water from the Deschutes River out on what is known as the "desert" east of the Deschutes and south of Crooked River, has taken definite shape and will soon be realized, says the Crook County *Journal*. This will be done by the Oregon Irrigation Company. The plan embraces the construction of three main canals leading from different points on the Deschutes east and northeast as far as Crooked River, with a system of lateral ditches from these, covering the entire desert from the Bear Creek hills north, and bringing more than 100,000 acres of good, tillable land under cultivation. The flume, where it leaves the river, will be thirty-six feet wide and ten feet deep, and will carry enough water to float the steam dredger, which will be used for excavating the main canal, except where it intercepts rock ledges.

WASHINGTON.

The census of 1900 will probably show that the population of the State of Washington is 600,000 or 700,000.

Polk & Company's new Tacoma directory gives that city an estimated population of 46,615, an increase of 3,330 in one year.

Washington's coal output last year was 2,018,607 tons, giving employment to 3,345 men. This is a gain of 243,000 tons over 1898.

Seattle's building permits from January 1 to May 1, 1900, aggregate 720. Of these permits, 325 were for new residences. The total value of the 720 buildings and improvements is placed at $819,921.

The *Blade* says that house-rents in New Whatcom are skylarking away ahead of general results, but that's because there are squads of would-be tenants just now for every vacant domicile.

For the year 1900 it is predicted by local fruit-growers that the largest crop of fruit ever grown in Whatcom County will be bidding for market. The need of a cannery will be felt more than ever before, says the Whatcom *Blade*. Here is a fine opening for outside capital.

The Seattle *Trade Register* has learned that there are now 159 registered creameries and thirty-three cheese factories in the State, against a total of fifty-eight creameries and seventeen cheese factories shown for 1898. The large gain shown this year is due to issuance of licenses to all farmers having separators and manufacturing butter and cheese scientifically.

The Tacoma Smelting Company is preparing to again practically double the capacity of its plant. A new furnace is to be constructed, and $50,000 worth of improvements and enlargements inaugurated, which, when completed, will give the smelter a capacity of 650 tons daily. This, the Tacoma *West Coast Trade* says, will make the plant easily the largest west of Denver, it being exceeded in capacity now only by the Northport smelter, which handles the product of the Le Roi, War Eagle and other border mines. The additional facilities will be largely for the purpose of treating copper ores more extensively, giving a capacity, when completed, of over 300 tons of that class of ore daily.



ONTARIO.

The W. W. Ogilvie Milling Company is pushing work on its new mill elevator and dock at Fort Williams as fast as possible. A recent number of *Engineering* contained a cut of the enormous fly-wheel now in course of construction for this mill.

Forty thousand dollars will be spent by the Crown Lands Department of Ontario for exploitation purposes. The greater portion of this sum will be devoted to gaining more accurate knowledge of the mining regions of the Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake districts.

Iron-ore mining in Ontario shows greatly increased activity, due no doubt to the great demand at smelters for pig-iron. Both hematite and magnetite iron ores are being raised and shipped from no less than fourteen places in the districts of North Hastings and Madoc.

In the counties of Perth, Welland and Essex there are 100,000 acres of peat bogs, with a depth varying from one to twenty feet. The machinery for its manufacture into fuel is not expensive, and as, when produced in marketable form, the peat is non-friable and waterproof, it will prove a cheap and satisfactory fuel, and the industry a profitable one.

The Perth woolen-mills have installed new machinery for felt-making, and will be able to supply all lines of felt from the finest to that used for door-frame packing and piano-factory purposes. These mills have been so successful with their manufacture of woolens that now it is difficult for even an expert to judge between their products and the best Scotch.

At the annual meeting of the Mikado Gold-Mine Company of the Lake of the Woods District, it was decided to put in thirty additional stamps. This will make a run of fifty stamps. The ore in sight is 1,230,000 tons, and the property is not yet more than half explored. The average of gold from 26,669 tons of ore treated was $10.40 per ton. There are, however, large bodies of ore in the mine that will, when further developed, run $40 per ton.

The Rainy Lake *Herald* says it is informed on reliable authority that Mackenzie, Mann & Co., the contractors and builders of the Canadian Northern Railway, which includes the Dauphin Road, Winnipeg & Southeastern, Minnesota & Manitoba, and Ontario & Rainy River roads, has made application to the Ontario government for the right to acquire the necessary water-power at Fort Frances, utilizing the Coucheching Falls, along the canal. The intention is to secure the erection of one or more large pulp-mills and saw-mills at that point, thus making Fort Frances a manufacturing and shipping town. The large area of pulp timber, and the extensive timber limits on both sides of the boundary, make that place a very desirable location for industries of this kind. This, with the immense water-power al-

ready awaiting development, offers opportunities not easily obtained elsewhere.

MANITOBA.

Of the 818 cars of grain inspected at Winnipeg during the week ending May 19, 616 graded No. 1 hard wheat.

1,500,000 bushels of Manitoba's prospective flax crop has already been sold on the Duluth market. Most of this seed will go abroad.

The Canadian Pacific Railway land sales for the first three months of 1900 aggregate 86,282 acres, and represent a total value of $274,406.83.

During the month of April 6,536 new settlers arrived in Western Canada. They came from the United States, Eastern Canada, Great Britain, and Europe.

The Ogilvie Milling Company have in their Winnipeg mills the largest belt in Canada. It is 115 feet long and 72 inches wide. It is used in running their new 1,000 horse-power engine.

The city assessor reports that the total assessment of the city of Winnipeg, exclusive of those buildings which are exempt from taxation, is $25,083,950. The increase of ratable property within a year is $1,564,630.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade has been making inquiries into the prospects for opening the beet-sugar industry, and at a recent meeting Mr. J. Russell reported that the Government had been interviewed with the object of having tests made. He further stated that the land around Winnipeg was particularly well adapted to the raising of sugar-beets. The establishment of this industry would be a great advantage to the Province, as the annual consumption of sugar amounts to 15,000,000 pounds.

The month of April was a big one for the Manitoba Immigration Department. The returns give the total number of newcomers which passed through the department as emigrants and settlers from Eastern Canada and the United States as 6,536, which is greater by about 1,000 people than for the corresponding month a year ago. Of this number 1,175 were from the United States. The Canadian settlers who took up land numbered 3,313, while 2,408 came from the old country. Of the latter number, 675 were British agriculturists.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

New hay has been sold on the market in Edmonton during the month of May. And yet people talk as if Edmonton were up near the North Pole.

Dairying is a very important industry in the Northwest Territories. Most of the creameries in these Territories are operated under direction of the Dominion Government. The total make of butter last year was 484,984 pounds, representing a value of $94,040.67. This, of course, only applies to creamery butter. There are also ten cheese factories in successful operation.

There are many excellent openings for men of enterprise in these new fields. Mining, stock-growing, agriculture and other industries can all be prosecuted successfully in the Northwest Territories, and the day is not very distant when prosperous homes will be established everywhere. It is a prosperous country now, but it is destined to be infinitely more prosperous.

ALBERTA.

J. W. Short, Indian agent at Berens River, reports very rapid advance in ranching and farming in Northern Alberta. In the ranching country he found that the demand for young stock and breeding-cattle is so great that it cannot be supplied even at unreasonable prices. This is largely due to a system inaugurated some few years ago of splaying their heifers, the owners preferring to buy rather than raise young stock. Frequent

MANITOBA LANDS Selected lands in every district in Manitoba.

ALSO CITY PROPERTY. For sale by

AIKINS & PEPLER,

Send for list. 451 Main St., Winnipeg.

"WINNIPEG CITY."

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Most desirable land can be obtained in the Beaver Hill District and along the line of the Manitoba and North-western Railway.

In the Prince Albert, Duck Lake and Rosthern Districts, on the line of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway.

In the Olds District, along the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, about 50 miles north of Calgary.

In Southern Alberta, in close proximity to the Calgary and Edmonton Railway and the Crow's Nest Pass Railway; suitable for mixed farming and ranching on both a large and small scale.

For full information concerning these Districts, Maps, Pamphlets, etc., FREE, apply to

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Manitoba Farm Lands

A few of the good bargains I am now offering intending settlers in Manitoba lands are as follows:

AN IMPROVED FARM OF 240 ACRES, seven miles from Winnipeg market, all wire fenced, 100 acres under cultivation, 60 acres excellent hay land, balance all high, dry, arable land of richest soil, small frame house, stabling for sixteen head, well of excellent water. Only $3,500, $500 cash, balance in small yearly payments, interest 6 per cent.

480 ACRES WILD LAND, 12 miles from Winnipeg, 80 acres hay land, balance cannot be beaten for wheat growing. $8.00 per acre, easy terms.

640 ACRES, 14 miles from Winnipeg, one mile from Rosser Station. 120 acres broken, 500 beautiful high, dry prairie of finest quality, 140 hay and pasture. No better farm in Manitoba. $12 per acre, easy terms.

A VERY VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM OF 1920 ACRES. 960 wire fenced and been under cultivation. 560 of it sown in grass, balance under cultivation. A spring creek crosses it, affording excellent drainage. 320 are hay land and 1,600 as fine wheat land as can be found. The buildings alone cost $14,000. For a quick sale $19,200 will buy it all, $2,200 cash, and balance in 17 yearly payments of $1,000 each and interest at 5 per cent.

JAMES SCOTT,

Real Estate Agent,

Winnipeg, Man.

Manitoba Lands



AND

WINNIPEG CITY PROPERTIES

are the BEST investments on this Continent at the present time. Write to

GLINES & WALKER,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

WINNIPEG, MAN.,

who have had twenty years' experience in the land business in Manitoba, for maps, etc.

Mixed farming and stock lands from $1 to $3 per acre.

Wheat lands from $5 to $10 per acre.

Winnipeg City property from $10 a lot up, according to location.

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO SETTLE IN THE

GREAT NORTHWEST!

WE have improved farms in Clay and Norman counties, Minn., and wild and cultivated lands in Richland, Sargent and Ransom counties, North Dakota. Cultivated lands, with or without buildings, at prices ranging from $7.00 to $20.00 per acre. Here are two items from our list:

No. 7.—240 acres three miles from town; 145 acres cultivated, balance pasture and hay land; a running stream and small lake of pure water; buildings worth $1,500; 12 cows, 6 calves, 3 horses, and a full set of farm machinery bought last year. Price, $6,000, if taken soon.

No. 12.—160 acres three miles from Twin Valley; 120 acres cultivated; new buildings, running water. A first-class farm. $18.00 per acre.

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ST. PAUL, MINN.

BRANCH OFFICES: Twin Valley, Norman County, Minn.; Forman, Sargent County, North Dakota.

A 10-ACRE PEACH LOT in the dry belt of British Columbia is a good buy. The Okanagon Valley is "the Italy of Canada," where the ill get well and the old renew their youth.

Plenty of water for irrigating. Write

J. M. ROBINSON,

Peachland, B. C.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water

showers have visited the farming lands, and grain and grass are looking well. There is a general boom all through Alberta, many new settlers continuing to come in from the States. They are all well supplied with cash, which they are anxious to invest in stock. Some attention is being paid to Southern Alberta, but the large majority still continue to look for pastures new along the C. and E. line.

A Winnipeg paper says that Alberta, owing to her position, no less than to her agricultural and cattle-raising resources, is gaining a large proportion of the advantage resulting from the demand of the mining regions for food supplies, in the way of increased prosperity, and added attractiveness to settlers. Alberta is so good a country that it is bound to attract thousands of permanent settlers and a great deal of invested capital.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Victoria sealing fleet has this year secured 15,000 skins.

Rossland has voted $25,000 for the establishment of a fire department and public library.

The amount expended by the government of British Columbia for education is larger per capita than that of any other Province in the Dominion.

The Province not long ago received an inquiry for wood pulp from Japan, and as the demand for this article is also increasing in Great Britain, attention is being rapidly directed towards the development of this industry, for which the Province could afford large supplies of very superior wood.

The Board of Trade of Rossland announces that fully a quarter of a million dollars' worth of new machinery is being installed in the mines of that district, 2,500 men are employed, and shipments from the Le Roi, War Eagle and Center Star mines ar expected to average 1,300 tons per dav as against 700 last year.

The imports of British Columbia for the year 1899 were $8,714,733, and the exports $14,748,025. The most prominent exports are fish, coal, gold, silver-lead, timber, masts and spars, furs and skins, oil, and hops. A large portion of the salmon goes to Great Britain, Eastern Canada, and the United States. This year additional salmon hatcheries are being erected on the Fraser and Skeena rivers.

W. C. Ferneyhough of Victoria has made a discovery that is of immense commercial value to the Province. He is a great expert on the habits of fish, having for many years been a fishery warden and inspector in England. While deep-trolling for halibut recently, he discovered large beds of oysters quite equal, if not superior, to the Dutch native or the oysters of the Shoreham in the South of England. The importance of this discovery can hardly be overestimated, and steps will be at once taken to develop this important industry.

MOTHERS.

For over fifty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best family physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."



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Celluloid Goods.

We are showing a splendid range in this line, BOOKS, BIBLES and HYMNALS. We carry a full and well assorted range bound in fancy cloth, leather, vellum and gilt covers.

Christmas Goods, Booklets and Fancy Calendars.

This is the best line of these goods ever seen. It includes the famous English Art Series Boxed Cards, etc.

A large stock of STATIONERY, OFFICE SUPPLIES, WRAPPING PAPER, BAGS, TWINE, ETC.

CLARK BROS. & CO.,
Winnipeg, Man.

TWICE EACH MONTH.

The Northern Pacific Railway runs home-seekers' excursions. These excursions are run on the first and third Tuesdays of the month. Tickets are sold from eastern terminals to points on main line and branches west of Aitkin and Little Falls, Minn., in nearly all cases, at one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip.

Time is given for intending settlers and home-seekers to stop at various places and examine the conditions prevailing, prices of land, etc., with a view of purchasing homes at most desirable points.

The Northwest is the coming country. Good land is becoming scarce, and these excursions offer opportunities, for young people especially, to procure homes in the finest portions of the Northwest, in most cases reached only by the Northern Pacific.

For more detailed information regarding the scope and conditions surrounding these excursions, valuable literature about the country, etc., call on or write to Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn. For six cents Mr. Fee will send Wonderland 1900, the finest illustrated descriptive tourist book published.

IF YOU ARE GOING

To get married this spring or summer, reserve passage on the Northern Pacific's North Coast limited, whether east bound or west bound. A right start in married life means a good deal, and you get it in this way. Send to any N. P. agent for our little leaflet.

A RELIABLE INSTITUTION.

You can save money, time, and annoyance if you have old loans to renew, or new loans to make, by seeing The State Savings Bank, Germania Life Building. This home institution has a large amount of money to loan at lowest rates, charges no commission, or exchange, requires no gold clause, and gives the "on or before" privilege.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Deposits made now at the State Savings Bank, Germania Life Building, will be entitled to six months' interest Jan. 1.

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FIVE LEADERS...

HOWARD'S HARD WATER TOILET SOAP makes bathing in hard water a pleasure, and equal to the best in soft. 25c box.

RENOVATING CREAM cleans everything. Excellent results with little labor. Try it on your old clothes. 25c per bottle.

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See article on Manitoba Game in this issue.

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THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY are offering selected lands in the territory reaching from the Red River Valley to the Great Saskatchewan River at prices averaging a fraction over **$3.00 an acre.**

These lands are sold on a **ten years' credit plan,** as follows:

160 acres @ $3.00 per acre; first instalment $71.90, and nine equal instalments of $60.00.

160 acres @ $3.50 per acre; first instalment $83.90, and nine equal instalments of $70.00.

160 acres @ $4.00 per acre; first instalment $95.85, and nine equal instalments of $80.00.

No interest is charged on these instalments if paid when they become due. An actual settler is allowed two full years before being called upon to pay the second instalment.

Lands can be purchased from the Railway Conpany in the **Kootenay District, Southern British Columbia,** at the same low prices as are quoted for the prairie lands. These lands are well adapted for all branches of farming, particularly for fruit raising.

FOR MAPS AND DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS APPLY TO

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L. A. HAMILTON, Land Commissioner C. P. R. Co., **Winnipeg, Man.**

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W. TOOLE, Western District Agt., **Calgary, Alberta.**



Farm near Edmonton in the Saskatchewan Valley.

THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE

A MAGAZINE THAT IS GROWING MORE RAPIDLY THAN ANY CURRENT PERIODICAL



What it is. An illustrated monthly magazine devoted to the growth, development and industries of the Northwestern States and Canadian Northwest.

What it Contains. Articles on Commercial Industries; Agriculture, including Stock-Raising and Dairying; Experimental Farming; Mixed Farming; Flour and Grain; Real Estate; Banking System of Canada; Insurance; Negotiable Paper; Gold, Silver and other Mining; Pulp and Paper (manufacturing); Forests and Lumber; Deep-Sea Fishing and Canning Interests; Coal; Clay and Brick-Making; Hunting, Fishing, Golfing and General Sports; Botany; Bee-Keeping; Game and Birds; Railroading; Mountain Climbing; Adventure and Romance; Fruit-Growing and Packing; Immigration; Education; A Trip from Ocean to Ocean, describing the grandest scenery on earth.

The Northwest Magazine Publishes Thorough and comprehensive articles on the leading towns and cities of the Northwestern States and Provinces, for the purpose of influencing capitalists and immigration to develop the marvelous natural resources and advantages of these great and growing sections.

Those who contribute. It will contain articles from the pens of the brightest and most versatile writers of the day, and will be profusely illustrated with half-tone engravings from photographs and special drawings.

Where it goes. This special issue will reach a quarter of a million people residing in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, the Eastern Provinces and Northwestern States. The leading capitalists of the United States and Canada, men who are looking for profitable investments, receive it regularly, and by means of its information will be assisted in coming to an intelligent conclusion.

As an advertising medium It produces RESULTS. Good people are reached only through a good publication. If a medium be known by its readers, it is equally true that readers may be known by their paper. We want you to consider "THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE" as an advertising medium covering a territory that is reached by no other publication. 150,000 regular readers every month tells the story.

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The only concern west of Toronto devoting their whole time and attention to collections: therefore prompt attention assured.
We make collections for firms in Canada doing business in United States.
We make collections for firms in the States having accounts in the Dominion of Canada.
All business strictly confidential, and prompt attention guaranteed.
Best of references furnished from prominent Canadian and American houses upon application.

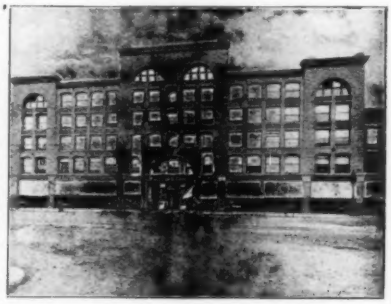
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Authorized Capital,
$1,000,000.00
Good General Agents wanted in unrepresented districts in Manitoba.
APPLY TO
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

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"A popular periodical for prudent people."
A magazine for advertisers—one that produces RESULTS.
Read every month by 150,000 people.
The only medium that reaches the population of this great Western country.
We have now in Canada eight men on the road and desire the services of twelve more. No capital required, and good salaries can be made by pushing, hustling men.
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All kinds of Jewelry MANUFACTURED
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Orders solicited. Winnipeg, Man.

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The kind of Stationery and Office Supplies that stamps the user as a person of refinement and good taste.
There are many little needs which we can supply you by mail just as readily and satisfactorily as though you came in person.
We're ready to serve you now. All standard magazines and books are on sale here.
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Clements' Tailor-Made Clothing.
For $25.00 we offer a range of suitings that cannot be equaled anywhere.
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Other goods at other prices, but satisfaction given, no matter what the price.
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In the West is D. R. Dingwall's. Both **WHOLESALE** and **RETAIL**. We can supply your wants from any place in Canada. Write for prices, and give us a description of what you require. Money cheerfully refunded if goods are not satisfactory. **DIAMONDS** and **MANUFACTURING** our specialty.
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Every business man or merchant who seeks to advertise properly and profitably and every man who tries to prepare really good advertising, constantly meets with all sorts of puzzling questions. He knows what he wants to say, but he doesn't know how to say it. He knows what ought to be done to make people bring their money to him, but he doesn't know how to do it.

We've a proposition to make to merchants who want to do it right.

THE PROPOSITION.

We have engaged the services of an ad-writer whose business it is to design and write business-bringing ads. Any merchant or business man who is desirous of having well-displayed ads in THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE can have the use of him FREE OF CHARGE. Send data of what you want advertised, and it will be carefully attended to, whether you are a user of small or large space. He is at your service. Try him.

THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE offers an ***unlimited*** field for advertisers. It goes everywhere from ocean to ocean, carrying with it the advertisements of the shrewdest merchants of the day. The exceedingly practical, profitable value of advertising in this widely circulated magazine is only questioned by those without its pleasing experience. The question we ask permission to discuss with you is the superior profitableness of advertising in its columns. Let us bring you evidence of results, circulation, etc., etc. Write today.

THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE,

General Office, Cor. Sixth and Jackson Sts., ST. PAUL, MINN.

or **Canadian Office, McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

THE GREAT WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE OF THE GREAT WEST.

Fall 1900.

OUR DEPARTMENTS ARE:

1. **Foreign and Domestic Staples.**
2. **Dress Goods and Tailors' Woolens.**
3. **Hosiery and Smallwares.**
4. **Men's Furnishings.**
5. **Carpets and Housefurnishings.**

Each Department is filled with goods carefully and specially selectedfor our customers throughout the Great Canadian Northwest.

By placing your order for Fall, 1900, with us we are certain it will be to your advantage and profit.

We know that every wide-awake merchant is looking for the best values to be found in the Trade, and right here he is sure to find them.

Last season was the best in the history of our business. We believe that we helped to make it exceptionaly good for those who had dealings with us.

Our samples this season are better and more numerous than ever before. With our facilities for close buying, and our ideas of close selling, we are able to quote as low a price as any in the market.

With us letter orders are a special feature. Try us and you will be convinced.

Have our traveler call on you, or write direct.

R. J. WHITLA & CO.,

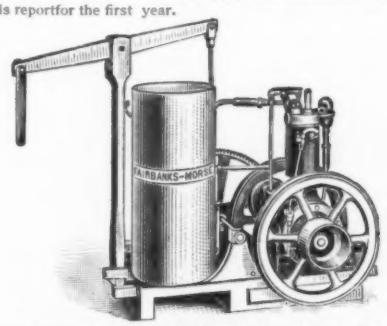
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A JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES

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He has been all over the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes of the North to the Gulf. He has taken up all sorts of work for all kinds of people, and has hundreds of letters from the people he has worked for, as his reportfor the first year.



He Pumps Water, Shells Corn, Saws Wood, Grinds Feed, Churns Butter, Runs Sewing Machines, and is handy for a hundred other jobs, in the house or on the farm. **He can work 24 hours every day.** Weather does not affect his work. Hot or cold, wet or dry, wind or calm, it is all the same to him. **He has the strength of 15 men.** It costs nothing to keep him when not working.

CALL AND SEE HIM, OR ADDRESS FOR FULL PARTICULARS

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.



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THE VICTOR SAFE keeps your valuables secure from burglars and fire. They are absolutely fire and burglar proof, over two thousand having passed through serious fires, and the contents in every one being preserved unharmed.

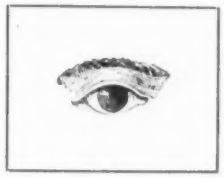
The VICTOR Combination Lock baffles all burglars. No one ignorant of the combination can form a handle to operate bolts.

VICTOR SAFES are made by skilled safe makers—from the best materials obtainable—every department being under the superintendence of an expert.

Vault Doors—Treasure Boxes—and all kinds of special safe work—including Bankers' Steel Safes, with triple time ocks.

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RESTORES EYESIGHT.
PREVENTS BLINDNESS.

A perfect electric pocket battery for the cure of all eye diseases, such as Cataracts, Pteryiums, etc., etc.

It has an instantaneous action on the organs of vision—the nerves, muscles, blood vessels and complex membranes which make up the marvelous mechanism of nature—the eye.

It is a positive and safe cure—can be carried in the pocket and is ever ready for use. Deafness, Catarrh, etc., can be cured without drugging. We are ready at all times to give proof of cures.

A VALUABLE BOOK FREE.—Prof. Wilson's treatise on the eye and its diseases mailed free to all upon request.

ACTINA HAS BEEN TESTED 18 YEARS.

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A PAIR OF GREAT STATES.

One of them has 54,000,000, the other 45,000,000 acres within its boundaries; either the Mississippi or the Missouri River flows through a large part of one or the other of them; one State contains 10,000 lakes—the finest of their kind, and this lake region is a regular park land, where the best of land and timber are found; the other State has a wonderful valley,—the Red River,—which is the greatest wheat-producing valley in the world. These States are Minnesota and North Dakota.

For general and mixed farming, small fruits, etc., Minnesota cannot be beaten. For wheat, flax, and other grains, stock-raising, etc., North Dakota is unsurpassed. To the surprise of many, corn is easily raised in either State. One county in North Dakota raised more than 200,000 bushels of corn in 1899, yet this is the great wheat-growing State of the Union. The Indians have raised corn there for a hundred years.

Churches, newspapers, schools and colleges are many; railways run everywhere.

As a general health resort, and as a specific for those suffering from lung troubles and hay-fever, the prairies and forests of Minnesota are noted.

Write Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn., for general literature and information respecting this region. For six cents he will send Wonderland 1900, the finest descriptive tourist book published.

CAMP MEETING AT MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MARYLAND.

Low rates via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. On July 5 to 16, inclusive, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell low rate excursion tickets to Mountain Lake Park, Md., account above occasion. Tickets will be good for return until July 20, 1900. For further information call on or address nearest Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent, or B. N. Austin, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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A SWELL 10-CENT CIGAR.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH
5-CENT CIGAR.

Made by
PLANTA CUBANA CIGAR CO.,
L. L. BLENDER, Proprietor.
600 Jackson St. ST. PAUL, MINN.

4 FULL QUARTS OF OLD PORT WINE
FREE

If you will send $3.50 for One Gallon of OLD JEFFERSON CLUB RYE we will send you with it four full quarts of OLD PORT WINE FREE.



We make this special offer to introduce Old Jefferson Club Rye to all the readers of this paper. It's the most palatable whiskey on the market. All doctors recommend it.

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have your developing and finishing done by
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The Wheeler Self-Fitting Screen

Fits in either lower or upper sash. It slides as easily in wet weather as in dry, and is the only sliding screen that can be locked at night. We make a liberal offer to agents. Write us for terms. For sale at the

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PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MUSIC.

PIANOS sold on EASY PAYMENTS, no matter where you live.

WRITE US ABOUT IT.

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Lesh & Co. Pianos, Organs and Musical Merchandise

NEW LIBRARY BLDG., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Mention the NORTHWEST MAGAZINE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A NOTED LANDMARK.

On the southern bank of the Yellowstone River in Montana, just 863 miles west of St. Paul, stands a lone sandstone rock, gray in color and about 200 feet in height. It is rather oblong or oval in shape, covers about an acre of ground, is rather flat on top, and can be easily ascended at but one point.

The river flows imperturbably past, washing the northern base of the rock at high water, and its shining reaches stretch far to the west and east as it rolls down from the mountains and on to the sea.

From the top of the rock a great expanse of level plain and rolling upland stretches in all directions to black specks or dots on the distant landscape,—isolated mountains. A mile south from the rock the rails of the Northern Pacific Railway now glisten in the sunlight as they parallel the course of the river.

Nearly 100 years ago a small company, coasting down the Yellowstone in home-made canoes, stopped to climb this lone rock, and that ascent made it an historic landmark forever after. The men were Captain Willian Clark and his party of the Lewis & Clark expedition returning to St. Louis in 1806.

On top of the rock they found two piles of stones, raised by Indians and covering, possibly, Indian graves. Roaming over the country vast herds of buffaloes, elk, and wolves were seen. On the sides of the rock the Indians had cut hieroglyphics and pictographs.

Capt. Clark carved his own name and the day of the month and year on the rock, and to this day it is legible, as are also some of the Indian etchings.

To this monolith of Nature Clark gave the name of Pompey's Tower, changing it later to Pompey's Pillar, the name also of the railway station there.

Wonderland 1900, sent by Chas. S. Fee, St. Paul, Minn., upon receipt of six cents, has a long account of Lewis & Clark's expedition and the rock, with illustrations of the latter.

The "North Coast Limited" trains of the Northern Pacific pass the rock in daylight in both directions, giving passengers an opportunity to see it.

NEW NIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN TWIN CITIES AND CHICAGO.

There is no mistake about the fine new night train that the North-Western Line has put in service between Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Chicago. It leaves Minneapolis 10:40 P. M., St. Paul 11:10 P. M., and arrives Milwaukee 10:55 A. M., and at Chicago 12:25 noon next day.

This new night train is equipped with standard sleepers with buffet service, free reclining chair-car, modern day coaches, and is wide vestibuled and splendidly lighted throughout.

The establishment of this new night service for the benefit of those that wish to spend the evening in the Twin Cities, does not interfere with the schedule of the famous "North-Western Limited," which will leave Minneapolis and St. Paul as usual at 7:30 and 8:10 P. M., respectively.

The new night train makes close connections at Chicago for all New England and Southern points, arriving at Boston at 5:00 P. M., next day,

WHEN GOING TO NEW YORK

take the 27-hour train via the Nickel Plate Railroad, leaving Van Buren St. Passenger Station, Chicago, daily at 3 30 P. M. Choice of three daily fast express trains from Chicago to New York and Boston. Please call on or address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, for detailed information.

AN ATTRACTIVE SUMMER PAMPHLET.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has just issued a very attractive summer-resort pamphlet, profusely illustrated, and descriptive of different points of interest tributary to its line. Special features are made of Deer Park, Gettysburg battle-field, Atlantic City, and Put-in-Bay.

Do You Need A CREAM SEPARATOR?



A DE LAVAL "BABY" SEPARATOR would effect an astonishing saving in your dairy work and in the net dollars-and-cents results from it. It would improve quality and save a lb. of butter per cow every week. Can you afford to let the waste go on another season? Why not stop it now? Why not have the agent in your territory bring you a machine and demonstrate the plain facts to you—so plain that you can't longer evade them? We will be glad to do it without any advance promise on your part—knowing that there can be but one result. This will cost you nothing and may profit you much.

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UNDERWEAR, HATS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS,
NECKWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS,
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A Three Time Winner

A Gas Range Saves { TIME, MONEY, HEALTH.
Avoids { DIRT, HEAT, TROUBLE.

A Fan Motor is Great to Cool { HOME, OFFICE, STORE.

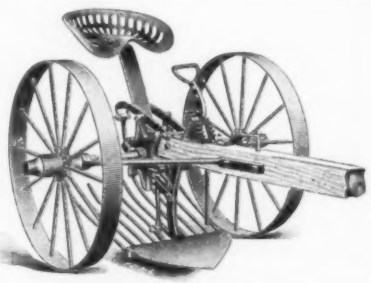
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DON'T sell Eggs at 12 cents--get 20. Easy to keep them fresh by my process. Formula, 25 cents.
E. J. LOOMIS,
Cambridge, N. Y.

WANTED.--Men to learn barber trade in college. Two years' apprenticeship saved; steady practice, expert instructions, no limit to term. Graduates earn big wages. Catalogue mailed free. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, 202 Washington Ave., So. Minneapolis.

SORE EYES Dr ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

IF you read this advertisement, others would read yours. The NORTHWEST MAGIZANE is the best advertising medium in the Northwest.



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—A NEW POTATO DIGGER, at half the price usually asked for clumsy, old-fashioned diggers.

TESTED AND WARRANTED.

The "Racine" Potato Digger is made of the best material. The Shovel, Lever, Rods and Bars are steel. The wheels have a clutch in the hub which makes it easy to back or turn. The lever is easily operated to allow the shovel to dig the required depth. One hundred bushels per hour can be dug with it. Needs but one team, and works as easy as a plow. Write for prices, discounts, etc.

The Racine Malleable & Wrought Iron Co.,
J. P. DAVIES, Prest. RACINE, WIS.



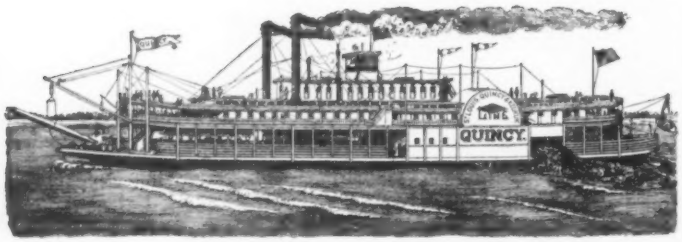
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AND ON THE RIGHT LINE

Means NINE TENTHS of a Pleasant RAILWAY JOURNEY.

THIS POINTER
WILL BE THE ONE HINT NEEDED TO THE WISE.
IT POINTS TO ALL THE IMPORTANT
PLACES IN THE NORTHWEST INCLUDING
YELLOWSTONE PARK.
THE PLEASURE GROUND OF THE WORLD.

SEND CHAS. S. FEE, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
SIX CENTS FOR
WONDERLAND 1900.

The Old Reliable DIAMOND JO LINE Steamers.



The Upper Mississippi Packet Line. Established 1867.

We take pleasure in announcing that during the season of navigation we will continue to operate a line of fine passenger packets between

ST. LOUIS AND ST. PAUL.

To those who know the history of the Diamond Jo Line Steamers for the past thirty years, it is hardly necessary to say that we will KEEP TO THE FRONT and continue to merit the approval which our patrons have so kindly given us in the past.

To those whose attention has never been called to the attractions of the UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER, we say, "*give us a trial.*" We will do our best to please you, and can guarantee that you will be amply repaid for your time and money by the benefit derived from **A TRIP ON THE GREAT FATHER OF WATERS.**

Time-tables, rate and route lists and any desired information regarding our line and route, sent on application to general passenger agent or to any of our local agents.

Excursion and Tourist Tickets to all Points at Reduced Rates.

☞ Get our rates before purchasing tickets by any other route.

I. P. LUSK, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
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The Fort Snelling Hotel,

situated on the bank of the Mississippi River at Fort Snelling Bridge, on West Seventh Street, ST. PAUL, is a

CHARMING SUMMER RESORT

that affords grateful rest and excellent refreshments for ladies and gentlemen alike.

Special Attention Given to Cyclists.

First-class meals and luncheons, ice-cream, soda-water, and all seasonable fruits. Cosy private rooms, if desired.

SPECIAL.—We have a fine 20-acre park, cool and shady, suitable for picnic parties.

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MOST CONVENIENT ENTRANCE
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ROYAL BLUE TRAINS

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MANUFACTURER OF FINE STOCK

Saddles

Art Leather Work, Cowboy Outfits, Harness and Strap Work.

Dealer in Fancy Silver Inlaid Bits and Spurs. Tents, Tarpaulins, Slickers, Navajo Blankets, Mexican Sombreros.

SADDLES TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.
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EXCURSION STEAMER... LOTUS

And Barge Saratoga

May be chartered during the season by select parties.

The Lotus is the Safest, Most Modern and Best Equipped Excursion Steamer at this Port.

Electric Lighted Throughout. Searchlight. Beautifully Furnished.

Apply at Boat or Office Foot of
JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE WINTER HARVEST OF FURS.—Trappers in the mountain region of Montana and Idaho report rather poor results for the season just ended. Marten and other fur-bearing animals were not so numerous as usual, and the low bounties offered for wolf and coyote killing have not encouraged active efforts in that direction. Throughout Northern Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin deer and other game are plentiful, but the stringent laws prevent their wholesale destruction.

ANOTHER TREE STORY.—Big-tree stories have received a fresh start from the story of a South Bend, Wash., man, who claims to have discovered a cedar giant in Pacific County eighteen feet in diameter at the butt, and seventy-five feet to the first limb. This is bigger than the biggest, in the opinion of the finder, but it will not stay so long. Washington woods are full of timber, and, equipped with a tape measure and a healthy imagination, somebody will soon outrival the South Bend man's record. All that is needed is the incentive.

MONSTROUS WASHINGTON LOGS.—The Hoquiam (Wash.) *Independent* says that the Northwestern Lumber Company of that town recently sawed the longest log ever sawed on Grays Harbor. It measured 110 feet long, and two sticks 16x24 were obtained. The log was seventy-four inches at the butt end. Measured in the middle, and averaging the log, it contained 20,296 feet, board measure. Last week the same mill sawed the largest stick ever sawed on Grays Harbor; this was forty-two inches square and sixty feet long. This big stick will be shipped to Pennsylvania.



The Excursion Steamer

Gracie Mower,

J. C. SMITH, Manager

Leaves the foot of Jackson street, St. Paul, every morning at 9:30 and makes regular trips between

Ft. Snelling,
Minnehaha Falls,
Soldiers' Home.

LEAVES:		LEAVES:	
St. Paul, foot of Jackson St., every morning	9.30	Minnehaha for Ft. Snelling	2.10
Ft. Snelling for Minnehaha	10.30	Ft. Snelling for Minnehaha	2.30
Minnehaha for Ft. Snelling	11.10	Minnehaha for Ft. Snelling	3.10
Ft. Snelling for Minnehaha	11.30	Ft. Snelling for Minnehaha	3.30
Minnehaha for Ft. Snelling	12.10	Minnehaha for Ft. Snelling	4.10
Ft. Snelling for Minnehaha	12.30	Ft. Snelling for Minnehaha	4.30
Minnehaha for Ft. Snelling	1.10	Minnehaha for St. Paul	5.15
Ft. Snelling for Minnehaha	1.30	Ft. Snelling for St. Paul	5.30

St. Paul to Minnehaha, 25c. Minnehaha to Ft. Snelling 15c, or Round Trip, 25c.
Steamer to Charter for Evening Excursions, $10.00.

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FINE BAR IN CONNECTION.

OPPOSITE STEAMBOAT LANDING.

LAKE SHORE, WHITE BEAR, MINN.

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WE ship Funeral Flowers on telegraph or mail orders any time, day or night. Bedding and House Plants in their season. Cut Flowers, fresh and fragrant.

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Handles **COUNTRY PRODUCE** of All Descriptions.

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AND GENERAL COMMISSION.

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WHOLESALE

Fruit and Produce,

103 EAST THIRD STREET,

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Hoxsie & Jaggar's "Premium Brand" Apples.

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Manufacturers of

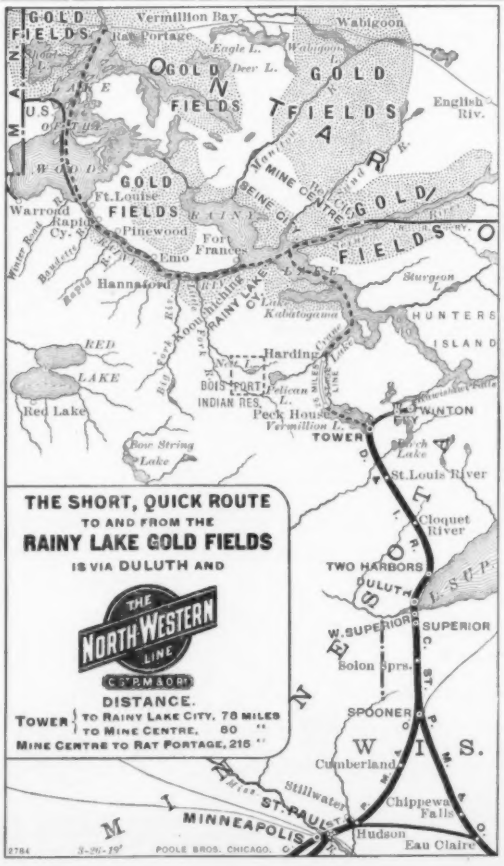
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Why go to Alaska

WHEN GOLD CAN BE FOUND SO MUCH NEARER HOME

?

Notice the gold fields along the Northern border of Minnesota

Men with capital who wish to combine business with recreation cannot get nearer to nature than in Northern Minnesota and Western Ontario around Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods. This section of the country, pronounced by experts equal to Johannesburg, South Africa, is only waiting for capital, and the results will astonish the world.

Summer excursion tickets are on sale via the North-Western Line to and from Tower, Minn., and from this point the journey is easy by steamer and stage to Mine Centre, the headquarters for the Seine River District, from which point Manitou Lake and Lake of the Woods districts are easily reached.

Fare from Tower to Mine Centre by steamer and stage is $2.50.

Fare from Mine Centre to Rat Portage by steamer is $8.00.

Take your fishing rod and wheel along, and, while looking up a point to locate, enjoy the sport of a lifetime, gaining health with wealth.

The mining laws of Ontario are extremely liberal, and there are thousands of acres yet unexplored on which claims can be located.

The gold-bearing area is about 350 miles long by 100 miles wide, as compared with the Johannesburg area, about sixty miles long by seven miles wide. Very good hotels will be found, or you can rough it in the open with the prospectors.

In 1887 the Johannesburg mines yielded but $400,000, while the yield in the Lake of the Woods District in 1899 was about $467,000, and in 1900 is expected to be about $1,500,000.

TRAVELERS' CORNER.

IT WAS NOT A MONKEY RANCH.

A man who was driving in the country recently had a breakdown. He required a wrench to repair the damage, and, seeing a house in the neighborhood, concluded to ascertain whether the implement might be secured there. The resident understood English but vaguely, and when the man asked him if he had a monkey-wrench, he replied:

"No, das ban no monka ranch, but da ban sheep ranch yust over hill."

SHREWD REASONING OF AN INDIAN.

One of the companies whose steamboats ply on the Great Lakes has a standing rate that clergymen and Indians may travel on its boats for half-fare.

A short time ago an agent of the line was approached by an Indian preacher from Canada, who asked for free transportation on the ground that he was entitled to one-half rebate because he was an Indian, and the other half because he was a clergyman. It is hardly necessary to add that he got it.



TOO MUCH EXPECTED.

(To the photographer.) "I want an enlargement made from this cabinet portrait of myself, but please let the nose remain as it is."

TOLD OF THE WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS.

It cannot be denied, says Joe Smith in the Seattle (Wash.) *Dilettanti*, that the Washington regiment had quite a reputation as incendiaries. This arose, no doubt, from the peculiar coincidence that wherever it or any portion of it took part in any action, all houses, towns, and villages were burned.

Sometimes this was by order of the high officers. Such an occasion was that of the running fight of March 17, commonly known as "the hike up the lake shore." On that day the regiment was the left of a brigade which also included the Oregon volunteers and the Twenty-second Infantry. As soon as the enemy was encountered and the fight begun, the Washington companies started after the insurgents on a run, chasing them some nine miles in the rear. As they went they set fire to hundreds of houses and burned thousands of tons of unthreshed rice. General Wheaton watched the advance from a high knoll with mingled astonishment and gratification. A soldier who had gone back to help a wounded comrade came up to him and, saluting, said:

"General, can you tell me where the Washington regiment is?"

The general flung out his arm towards five miles of burning houses, filling the sky with great black clouds of smoke, and said:

"See that line of fire? They're at the end of that."

"Can I overtake them, sir?"

"Hell, no!" replied the general. "I've had three mounted orderlies chasing them for four hours, with orders to fall back."

A SAD LACK OF EVIDENCE.

A Tacoma lawyer tells a good story about a liquor case that was tried in Washington—in what town it matters not.

A notorious jointist was arrested for selling liquor contrary to the prohibitory law. The complaining witness swore that he bought a bottle of beer, paid twenty-five cents for it, drank it in the joint, and went out. He identified the accused as the man who sold it to him. His testimony was unwillingly corroborated by two or three witnesses who had been in the joint when the sale was made. The defense offered little or no evidence to prove the jointist not guilty. The jury was out about fifteen minutes, and returned a verdict of not guilty.

"How in the world did you reach that verdict?" asked the lawyer of the foreman.

"Because we all voted that way," said the foreman.

"But you had the evidence to show that the man paid the jointist twenty-five cents for a bottle of beer."

"Yes."

"Well, then, why did you not find him guilty?"

"Because we had no evidence to show that the jointist did not give the twenty-five cents back to him," was the staggering reply.

HE WAS SHY ON NAVIGATION.

Frank Davies, of the Northern Pacific, was in to see me the other day, avers the truthful editor of the Ballard (Wash.) *News*. He had some idea of going to Nome on a pleasure trip, but now asserts that he couldn't be hired to leave his happy home for all the wealth of the beach sands.

It seems that he had some doubts about the officers of the boat he was going up on, so he went around to the office and asked the agent if he was sure the captain could make Nome all right. He was assured that the company had every assurance of it.

"Has he ever been up there? queried Frank.

"No," reluctantly replied the agent.

"Well, tell me, please," said Frank, "how in tfunderation he knows the way? They tell me that there are lots of islands up there, and do you suppose I'm going with a man who doesn't know one from another? Not much!"

WHERE THEY DRAW THE LINE.

Francis W. Cushman, Congressman from Washington, has gained some reputation as a humorist of the sarcastic type. So far as known, Cushman has never tried to sing, though he appeared in an amateur opera in Tacoma in a "talking part," and incidentally displayed some extremely long, angular legs that would have made even a century burlesque soubrette shudder with horror. Though Cushman is accustomed to appear behind the footlights, the Spokane (Wash.) *Spokesman-Review* says, his friends have only recently discovered that he is a vocalist of the "black-face" order, and his work has been immortalized by an enterprising firm of song publishers.

"Babe, You're Da Only One," is the title of a new coon song which is extensively advertised in the music world. On the cover of the folio appears the face of a negro minstrel, his mouth widely extended in an apparent effort to hit the high notes of the new creation. The title is followed by the announcement that the song is sung by the "progressive minstrel, Frank Cushman."

Some of Cushman's friends, including Charles Claypool and Will Gay, while in Spokane recently, secured one of the posters advertising the progressive minstrel, and have mailed it to the Congressman, endorsed with the following:

"MY DEAR CUSHMAN: Your friends have borne with ill-disguised tranquillity your Eastern hailing as 'the Congressional Humorist from the Pacific Coast.' However, when hangers, as on the reverse side hereof, blaze in all the music-windows of this State, and the songs sell like hot cakes, we protest that your comedy has gone too far."

TRAVELERS' HOTELS.

SELKIRK, MAN.

CANADA PACIFIC HOTEL

Best accomodation for Commercial Travelers.

J. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CLIFTON HOUSE

SAM LEACH, PROP.

Newly furnished throughout. Moderm conveniences. Under new management. Rate, $1.00 per day. Main St., Near C. P. R. Depot.

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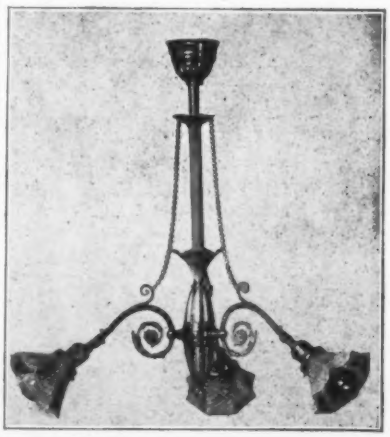
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We challenge the world to produce his equal. Thousands of successful men and women who have been his disciples testify that **Zanoni's** methods are superior to all others. **Zanoni** has taught all those who are now teaching Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing and Occultism in this country. They are all his followers and they universally acknowledge him their supreme master. **Zanoni's** new and easy method of Hypnotism gives you the true and only key to this great science of sciencies. **Zanoni** fully explains everything, revealing all the mysteries, marvels and victories of this never-failing power, giving the very latest, surest, quickest and best methods known and his own wonderful discoveries, which include hundreds of new, rare and valuable secrets, never before made public. This new method shows how to so hypnotize others that they will obey your slightest commands, while they know what they are doing, yet are utterly powerless to disobey your slightest wish.

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ZANONI'S method shows you how to succeed in your business, increase your salary, the secret of money getting, how to win the true affections of anyone, how to make your home the abode of love, peace and happiness; how to gain reputation, honor and friends and make you everywhere a welcome guest; in fact it will enable you to have every ambition satisfied, and your fondest hopes realized. His method will show you **HOW TO CONTROL OTHERS** and make them do your bidding. It gives you the key of all power. **ALL** can easily acquire this wonderful power by this new system. Your success is certain and failure impossible.

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PERSONAL MAGNETISM is a double power. **Zanoni's** new and easy method will show you how you can possess this irresistible power which makes you a king among men.

OCCULTISM—MYSTICISM. **Zanoni** also shows you how you can obtain a thorough knowledge of the **occult** and all of the ancient and modern sciences and mysteries. The most wonderful secrets of the ages which have been carefully preserved and guarded for centuries.

HOW TO ATTRACT MONEY—A rare and valuable secret—you can possess it.

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THE INTERNATIONAL TEMPLE OF SCIENCE, 153 Howland Building, 182 and 184 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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If other remedies have failed you, try this NEVER-fail cure.

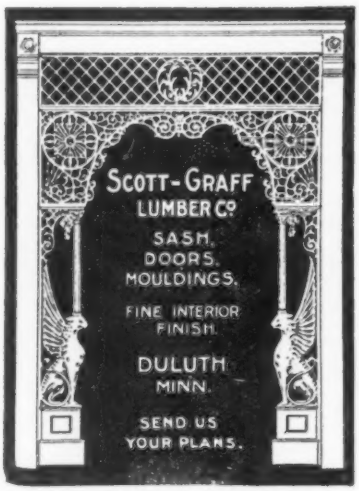
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Rockolean Cream,
The Great Skin Food and Tissue Builder.

Plumps the Face, Neck, Arms and Bust. Cures Sunburn, Chapped Hands, Pimples, Wrinkles, Moth, Eczema.

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For sale by druggists. Write us for circulars and particulars. Mail orders filled promptly. Price per Jar, 25c.



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Personal attention given to all kinds of assaying, analyzing and testing ores, food, water, etc. Samples by mail or express attended to promptly. Write for terms.

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When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made, finest finished and

MOST POPULAR



for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing—you will then get a sewing machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is



LIGHT RUNNING

There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

New Home

It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle (*patented*), no other has it; New Stand (*patented*), driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

The New Home Sewing Machine Co.,
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The Largest Supply of Cut Flowers in the Northwest. Great Variety of Choice, Rare Roses.



Floral Des igns Filled on Short Notice.
Mail orders attended to promptly.

If you are interested in the subject of Economical and Perfect Cylinder Lubrication, ask railway people about
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Specialties in Fire Clay Goods:



Fire Brick and Blocks,
Gas Retorts and Settings,
Locomotive Fire Box Tiles,
Blast Furnace Linings,
Bessemer Tuyeres and Nozzles.

Designed by N. P. Ry.

Fire-Proofing for Buildings,
Partition Blocks for Buildings,
Glass House Pot Clay.

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

Druggists.

Jobbers in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Chemicals, &c.

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A. H. LINDEKE R. WARNER T. L. SCHURMEIER

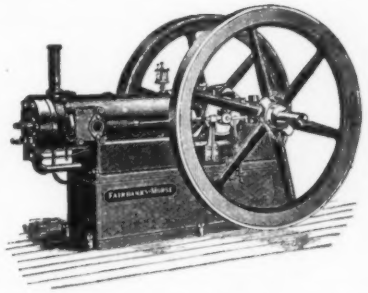
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DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Corner Fourth and Sibley Streets,

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Fairbanks-Morse Gas and Gasoline Engines,
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Fairbanks' Galvanized Steel Wind-Mills and Galvanized Steel Towers.
Railway and Contractors' Supplies.

South Park Foundry and Machine Co.,

Works, South St. Paul, Office, 11 Gilfillan Block, } St. Paul, Minn

Gate Valves, Fire Hydrants, Water Pipe Specialties, Flange Pipe, Flange Specials, Columns, Beams, etc.

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FURNITURE,

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Steam and Hot Water Heaters,

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Telephone 721.

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Large stock of latest designs. Samples mailed on application.

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The Wonderful Calculating Pencil.

See advertisement in this issue.



The Growing Northwest—This Vast Territory is what gives PRESTIGE, POWER and CIRCULATION to

THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE.

You find it in the cities, towns and homes, among the farmers, on the ranges and in the mining-camps. It greets the traveler on the train; he sees it everywhere. 150,000 people read this popular magazine every month.

As an Advertising Medium it has no equal. Advertisers who use it, hear from it.

There is no other medium that reaches the people so thoroughly as **The Northwest Magazine.**

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Grocers and Importers,

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ST. PAUL, MINN.

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Billiard, Pool Tables and Bowling Goods

AND IMPORTER OF

Ivory Balls, Billiard Cloth, Cues, Tips, etc.

Altering done. Send for catalogue.

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Steel Beams IN STOCK.

Architectural and Other Iron Work.

Low Prices. Quick Deliveries.

Write us for Prices.

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General Offices in Manhattan Building.

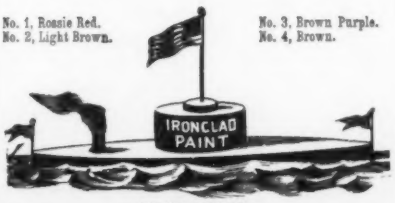
IRON CLAD PAINT CO.,

535 to 541 Seneca Street,

CLEVELAND, O.

No. 1. Rossie Red.
No. 2, Light Brown.

No. 3. Brown Purple.
No. 4, Brown.



TRADE MARK.

Trade mark patented. Paint patented.
Standard Bridge Paint adopted by N. P. R. R.

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WHOLESALE

Grocers.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Tea Importers. Coffee Roasters.
Spice Grinders.
Manufacturers Flavoring Extracts.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

USING FERRETS TO HUNT WITH.—Some Deadwood (Black Hills, S. D.) parties have been hunting rabbits and other small game with a ferret. If the rabbits entered a log, or a hole, the little ferret would drive them out to be killed. At one place the ferret was sent into a muskrat's den, and a terrific fight followed. The ferret came out several times, got a good breath, and then returned to the fight. Finally the men saw the muskrat come out of another hole and take to the water under the ice, thoroughly whipped. The ferret then came out of the upper hole and appeared quite contented with the result of his work.

LITTLE BIRDS OF FORTUNE.—The English sparrows, which infest the streets of all the towns and cities of the country, are as hardy as they are combative. The coldest of days will find them in the thoroughfares, noisily searching for food, or bickering over troubles and differences which only birds can understand. Once in a while some poor fledgeling will be found dead, but it seldom occurs that a full-grown bird of this specie perishes from either hunger or cold. They have thick plumage, powerful beaks, strong pinions, and are abundantly able to care for themselves. No other birds seem to multiply so rapidly and to thrive so uninterruptedly and vigorously.



PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE THEM.



India Digestive Biscuits
CURE DYSPEPSIA.
No Drugs. No Medicine.

COMPOSED entirely of the digestive portions of cereals. One biscuit twice a day, with ordinary diet, cures Indigestion, Constipation or Dyspepsia.

REV. C. W. HIATT, pastor Euclid Ave. Congregational church, writes:

820 Logan Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1899.

"I have tried the Digestive Biscuit and find it to be an excellent aid to digestion. It's properties are wholesome. It is a food and not a medicine. I heartily endorse it." C. W. HIATT.

Ask your druggist or grocer, or send 65 cents for large box. We prepay postage or express.

You take no risk. Send 65 cents. If biscuits not satisfactory, notify us *on receipt*, and we will return money.

THE INDIA FOOD CO.,
289 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY.
DEPARTMENT P.



The only Minneapolis and St. Paul road using BUFFET LIBRARY CARS in its Omaha service.

Fine Ranch Property FOR SALE!

800 acres, in the best part of North Dakota. Good buildings, protected by timber; 600 acres of unfailing hay land; large lake; part of land can be broken and cropped for feed. Ranch will accommodate 500 head of stock.

This offer is limited in time and must be taken advantage of at once.

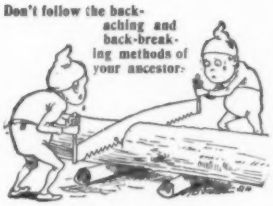
For maps and particulars write immediately to

C. A. GRETTUM,
Rugby, N. D.

SMALLEY AND BATTLE CREEK WOOD SAWS.

THE SMALLEY TWO-HORSE TREAD POWER.

Don't follow the back-aching and back-breaking methods of your ancestors.



THE OLD WAY.
Study this picture.
The old and tough way of sawing wood.

The "Up-to-date" way.
Saves Labor, Time and Money.



The Celebrated Smalley "Electric" cutting a stick 10 inches in diameter by 14 feet long.
THE BEST GENERAL PURPOSE FARM POWER ON EARTH.

MORE MONEY can be made with a **WOOD SAW MACHINE OUTFIT, Smalley or "Battle Creek" Pattern, on your farm** than any other implement you can buy. No farmer who owns a timbered farm can afford to be without one. The indications all point to **an active demand** for all kinds of Timber and **big prices the coming season. OUR SELF-FEED DRAG SAW MACHINES** will do more work than any other machines **on earth.** Capacity is 25 to 75 cords per day. **OUR COMBINED SAW MACHINE OUTFITS** include Self-Feed Drag Saw, Circular Saw and 4-Horse Sweep Power. Four horses will drive both machines at the same time. All poles and small timber can be cut on the Circular Saw Machine, and larger logs on the Drag Saw. 75 to 100 cords can be **easily cut in one day.**

SMALLEY MANUFACTURING CO., 29 MAIN ST., MANITOWOC, WIS.



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NEW FAST TRAIN EAST
VIA THE WABASH

MAGNIFICENT THROUGH TRAIN—DINING CARS.

ARRIVES { Detroit 8:10 p. m. same day. Niagara Falls 4:20 a. m. next day. Buffalo 5:00 a. m. next day. New York 3:30 p. m. next day. Boston 5:50 p. m. next day.

The Only Line Running Free Reclining Chair Cars.

Chicago to Niagara Falls, Buffalo and New York without Change.

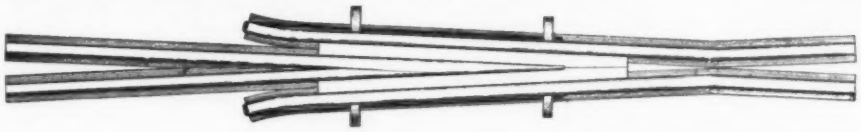
Leaving Chicago 3:15 p. m. and 11 p. m. daily for Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

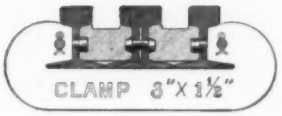
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Plans, specifications, estimates and supervision of water-works, sewerage, bridge and municipal work.

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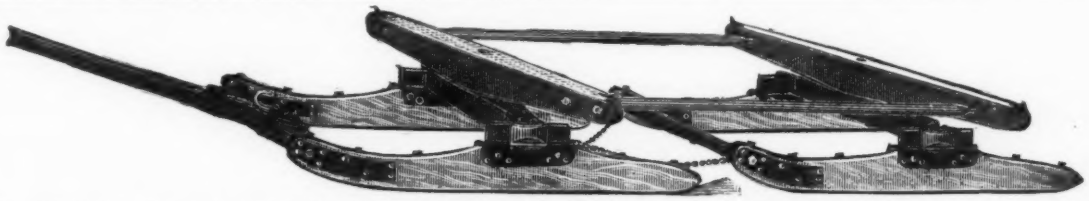
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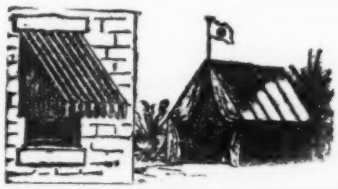
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"Strom" Clamp Frogs; "Channel and Transit" Split Switches; "Banner," "Mark," "Globe," "Flag" and "Axel" Switch Stands; "Samson" Head Chairs, Tie Bars and Crossings; "Alkins" Forged Steel Rail Braces; "Monitor" Switch Lamps; "Jenne" Track Jacks; "Roller" Rail Benders; "Ball," "Union" and "Perfection" Track Drills.



We manufacture the most complete line of **TOTE-SLEIGHS, LOGGING SLEIGHS AND LOGGING ROAD-TOOLS** in the country. A trial is all we ask—to convince you that we make the easiest-running sled made. Send for catalogue.

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Awnings, Tents, Flags, Horse-Covers, Paulins.
TENTS FOR RENT.
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CLEVELAND, OHIO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Double Grimp Mining Cloths,
From Brass, Copper, Steel and Iron Wire.
Office Railings, Wire Guards and Wire Work of every description.

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All Under One Roof

On the Burlington's Chicago and St. Louis Limited, you can live as well as at the finest hotel in America. You can dine in a dining car; smoke in a smoking car; read in a library car; sleep in a compartment or standard sleeping car; and recline in a reclining chair car. All under one roof. Electric lighted and steam heated. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily, arriving Chicago 9:25 next morning. The "Scenic" Express, an elegant day train, leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line, or address

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Gen'l Pass. Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

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ST. PAUL, MINN.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co.

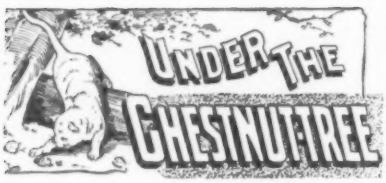
Builders of

The Air Brake.

Pittsburg, Pa.

Capacity:
One complete set per minute.

1220



When you have anything to say to a mule, say it to his face.

Money placed in a man's vest pocket is not always properly invested.

The gas company's employees know less about rhymes than they do about meters.

City Editor—"How did that deaf and dumb wedding come off?"

Reporter—"Very quietly."

Lady—"I would like 'Rienzi's Address,' if you have it."

Bookseller—"Well, there's the city directory. You can look it up."

"Marry you!" cried the widow, "and dear John only dead a month."

"Oh, well," replied the eager suitor, "he won't be any deader in ten years."

"I feel as if I had wheels in my head!" groaned the man.

"It must be the truck you ate for dinner," rejoined his wife, innocently enough.

This world, they say, is growing wise,
A century—behold its dawn!
Yet green-goods people advertise,
And still the bunco-game goes on!

Customer (to Mr. Isaacstein)—"This coat is about three sizes too big."

Mr. Isaacstein (impressively)—"Mine frient, dot coat make you so proud you will grow into it."

"Rise, Sir Walter Raleigh!" said Queen Elizabeth. And then, as he rose, she handed him his sword and belt, saying: "Never forget, sirrah, that this must be worn in the middle of the knight."

Charlie—"My mother found my little brother putting his stockings on wrong side out this morning."

Willie—"Yes? What did she do?"

"She turned the hose on him."

Townly—"They say that that immensely fat woman over there is remarkably shrewd."

Tortby—"Well, I certainly think it would be pretty difficult to get around her."

Son—"Pa, what is the 'halo of victory?'"

Pa—"The halo of victory, my son, is the unbecoming smirk your mother gets on when she has succeeded in making you or me do something we don't want to do."

"Ha, ha!" he cried, with a bitter sneer, as he suddenly revealed himself to the beautiful girl. "I have found you out at last."

"No," she remarked calmly; "but you will the next time you call."

Teacher—"Now, Tommy, when you are struck upon the right cheek, what do you do?"

Johnny—"Turn de left one, miss, and when de duffer reaches, give him a upper cut dat'll put him to sleep. See?"

Dick—"How did you hint to old Squeezem that you expected a dowry with his daughter?"

Tom—"When he said that she was young and thoughtless, I remarked that he ought to make some allowance for her."

The Parson—"I t'ink it'd be moah 'propriate ef yo' 'tend church on Sunday, 'stid of gwine shooting."

The Reprobate—"Wall, pahson, de shooting' in dis hyah neighb'hood am bettah dan de suhmons."

A one-pound bass, caught in a certain river five years ago, was returned to the water with a penny tin-whistle attached to its tail. Three years later the bass was caught near the same spot. It still weighed a pound; but the whistle had grown into a fog-horn.

There was a sign upon the fence,
'Twas "Paint."
And every sinner that passed by—
And saint,
Touched a finger to it and—
"Gee-whizz!"
They'd say, and wipe it off,
"Why, so it is."

"Right ahead of us," resumed the traveler who was narrating his experiences, "yawned the mountain pass——"

"Do you know," artlessly interrupted one of the younger women in the company, "that seems very queer to me? How can a mountain yawn?"

"Did you never see Cumberland Gap, miss?" he asked.

And there were no more interruptions.



A FAMILY SCANDAL.

Tom—"Do you know, dear, Dixon never can be induced to study up his geneology because of the scandal in his family."

Mrs. Tom—"Goodness! What can it be?"

Tom—"Why-er-um, Adam and Eve never really married, don't you know!"

ESTABLISHED IN 1877.
Minnesota School of Business
DIAGONALLY OPPOSITE P.O. 54 THIRD ST. SO.
RICKARD AND GRUMAN, PROPRIETORS.
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5000 SUCCESSFUL GRADUATES.

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Best firms in St. Paul employ our graduates. Send for catalogue.
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YOU CAN LEARN PENMANSHIP, MATHEMATICS, LANGUAGE, SHORTHAND, BOOKKEEPING AND OTHER BRANCHES AS WELL AT HOME AS YOU CAN AT SCHOOL BY OUR NEW METHOD OF TEACHING. IN SOME CASES BETTER PROGRESS IS MADE. PARTICULARS FREE. SAMPLE LESSONS, 10 CENTS.
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7TH AND JACKSON STS., ST. PAUL, MINN.

DRUGLESS HEALING.
The science of OSTEOPATHY is curing hundreds where medicine and the knife have failed. When in St. Paul call on
DRS. FORD AND DARRAGH,
OSTEOPATHS,
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ST. PAUL, MINN.
CONSULTATION FREE.

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Summer and Tailor Made Gowns.
Well fashioned, well made.
Individuality my specialty.
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Moose Hide Moccasins and Slippers,
Men's, $2.75. Ladies' and Boys', $2.25.
Sent postpaid on receipt of price.



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OSHKOSH, WIS.
Write for our illustrated circular and price-list of hand-made hunting shoes and moccasins of every description.

$100 PER WEEK
One man made this the first week. One woman made $85. You can do the same by learning this new business. Any lady or gentleman can learn it. INSTRUCTIONS FREE. Write today.
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503 Howland Building, 184 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



Invested in a postal card will bring you our new catalogue FREE of charge.
Two U. S. Patents: NEW FELTEN FOOT AND SLIP SOCKET.
ADDRESS,
Doerflinger Artificial Limb Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.



AGENTS Wanted on SALARY or COMMISSION, to handle the new patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The quickest and greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. No abrasion of paper. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. One agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another's, $32 in two hours. Previous experience not necessary. For terms and full particulars, address,
THE MONROE ERASER MFG. CO., x 176, La Crosse, Wis.

IN ALL THE WORLD
NO TRIP LIKE THIS

Popular Low Rate
EXCURSION

Down the Great Lakes, Duluth to Buffalo and return, via the Exclusively Passenger Steamship

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EASTERN RAILWAY OF MINNESOTA
BETWEEN ST. PAUL AND DULUTH

MAKES IMMEDIATE CONNECTIONS WITH STEAMERS.

An opportunity to enjoy a magnificent lake trip on the finest fresh water steamship in the world, at an extremely low rate.

For rates and full information, description of boat, etc., call on your nearest railway ticket agent, or write . . . . . .

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GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY,
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Bargains for the Actual Settler.
Bargains for the Investor.



WE have purchased from the Northern Pacific Railway Company all their grant lands in the State of Minnesota.

WE HAVE 600,000 ACRES . . . .

of the best timber and stock lands in the State situated in these counties:

AITKIN, CASS, CROW WING,
WADENA, HUBBARD, BELTRAMI,
TODD, MORRISON, ITASCA.

This wonderful meadow land in the famous Park Region of Minnesota we offer to you at from

$2.50 TO $5.00 PER ACRE.

Where else in all the Northwest can you do as well as this? Write us for fuller information, maps, etc.

Minnesota Land and Colonization Co.,
424-428 ENDICOTT BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

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CATALOGUE

NO TROUBLE AT ALL
WE MAKE—
THE——
ENGRAVINGS
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High Class Confectionery, Fancy Bakery, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Luncheon.

Positively the finest, most complete and up-to-date establishment of its kind in the Northwest.
All sorts of hot and cold beverages served from an elaborate Soda Buffet, in connection with which we operate the only Cloisonne Hot Soda apparatus in the city.

400%

increase in yearly sales in 4 years tells the story of the popularity of

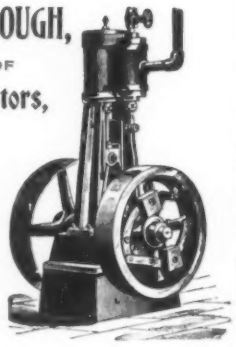
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TAYLOR & HOUGH,

BUILDERS OF

Dynamos, Motors, Engines, etc.

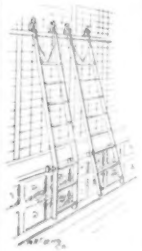
Isolated plants a specialty.



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Rolling Shelf LADDERS

For all Kinds of High Shelving.

—Manufactured by—

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148 E. 8th ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.

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Manufacturer of Passenger, Freight, Power and Hand Power

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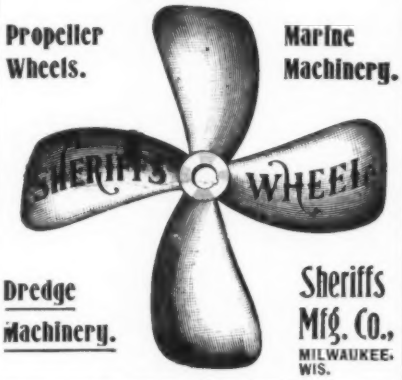
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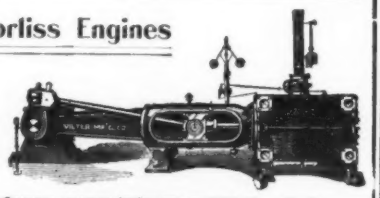
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